

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 259 731

IR 051 156

TITLE IFLA General Conference, 1984. Bibliographic Control Division. Sections on Bibliography, Cataloging, and Classification. Part 1. Papers.

INSTITUTION International Federation of Library Associations, The Hague (Netherlands).

PUB DATE Aug 84

NOTE 79p.; Papers presented at the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) General Conference (50th, Nairobi, Kenya, August 19-25, 1984). For part 2, see IR 051 276. Document contains light, broken type.

PUB TYPE Viewpoints (120) -- Reports - Descriptive (141) -- Speeches/Conference Papers (150)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS *Bibliographies; *Cataloging; *Classification; Databases; *Developing Nations; Foreign Countries; *Indexing; Information Science; International Organizations; Library Associations; Library Automation; Library Cooperation; Library Services; Magnetic Tapes; Program Descriptions; Standards; Subject Index Terms

IDENTIFIERS *Africa; MARC; West Germany

ABSTRACT

Papers on bibliography, cataloging, and classification presented at the 1984 IFLA general conference include: (1) "Bibliographic Control: Zimbabwe's Present Practices and Hopes for the Future" (Angeline S. Kamba, Zimbabwe); (2) "Classification and Subject Cataloguing in Kenya" (Margaret N. Muriuki, Kenya); (3) "Organization and Activities of the International MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloging) Project--Deutsche Bibliothek" (Dieter Wolf, West Germany); (4) "National Magnetic Tape Services: Current Status and Outlook" (Francine Conrad, West Germany); and (5) "The State of the Art of the Current National Bibliographies of the English Speaking Countries of Africa" (Beatrice Solape Bankole, Nigeria). (THC)

* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *

Division :

Section : Cataloguing

20-CAT-1-E

220

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

This document has been reproduced as
received from the person or organization
originating it.

Minor changes have been made to improve
reproduction quality.

Points of view or opinions stated in this docu-
ment do not necessarily represent official NIE
position or policy.

ED259731

Bibliographic Control : Zimbabwe's present
practices and hopes for the future

by

Angeline S. KAMBA

Director

National Archives of Zimbabwe

Harare, Zimbabwe

TR051152

For internal use only : SI

To be brought to meeting no :
.....20.....

Remarks :

to be presented orally ☒
for distribution only ☐

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS
MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

A.L. Van Wesemael

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

It would be impossible to discuss the bibliographic set up in Zimbabwe without outlining the existing library services, or indeed, lack of them. From the outset I must concede that for a fairly well developed country, its library services are poorer than those in many third world countries whose economies are not so well advanced. Although the need for a national library service was felt by previous governments, it was not until Independence that the present government took positive steps towards implementing one. At present, however, the National Library and Documentation Service exists on paper only. A National Library and Documentation Council was appointed to plan the service which will fall under the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture. Land for the headquarters has been acquired and a French firm of architects has designed the building and produced a model. The national headquarters, located in Harare, will provide centralised technical services and, incidentally, house the Co-ordinating Centre of SADIS, a Southern African regional information network, on which I shall elaborate later. Six regional centres will service smaller libraries under their jurisdiction. The main objectives of the service are to promote the expansion and development of libraries of all kinds throughout the country; to provide the coordination necessary to ensure the optimum utilisation of their resources; to provide a nation-wide free public library service which will reach even the remotest rural areas by the construction of district libraries in culture houses, mobile libraries and book boxes; and to recruit and train librarians for all branches of the service.

As I have already pointed out, this idyllic picture as yet exists largely on paper. In the meantime, there are many established

libraries in Zimbabwe which, although doing a laudable job, fail to provide the services of which they are potentially capable, owing to a shortage of personnel and foreign currency for the import of books, and a lack of coordination. A number of these are worthy of mention:

The National Free Library in Bulawayo, established in 1944, offers the only free public library service in the country, albeit to an elite clientele. It serves personal and postal borrowers from a collection intended for advanced reading and study, and is, needless to say, stretched almost to its limits.

Subscription libraries exist in many cities and towns and are managed by boards of trustees. They provide lending services to paid-up members only, although free access is allowed for reference purposes. The subscriptions are only nominal but effectively preclude the majority from making full use of their services.

Public municipal libraries have been established in the high density suburbs of the larger urban centres. Great strides have been made in the City of Bulawayo, largely due to a progressive city council and an enthusiastic library profession. Harare, though the capital city, has been slow to follow suit and the libraries are still badly housed and largely staffed by untrained personnel. These libraries charge a token fee of a few cents and are heavily used for study purposes.

The Government Library Service embraces libraries in government departments, ministries, schools, colleges of education and

polytechnics and is coordinated by the Senior Government Librarian.

The University of Zimbabwe Library is excellently housed, equipped and staffed. In addition to the traditional role of supporting the university's teaching and research programmes, it provides for the reference needs of many organisations and individuals in other sectors.

My own organisation, National Archives, administers what amounts to the national reference library, apart from its normal function of administering government records. Because of its legal deposit status, it collects for permanent preservation all Zimbabwe published material and also relentlessly pursues works by Zimbabweans or about Zimbabwe published outside the country. It houses the most comprehensive collection of "Zimbabweana" in existence. It is happily staffed by professionals and has been able to give a professional lead in a small way, particularly in the area of bibliographic control. It is one of the few institutions which has adopted AACR II and ISHD.

The field is now clearer for looking at the progress that has been made in bibliographic control.

The successive versions of deposit legislation, first enacted in 1918 and culminating in the Printed Publications Act of 1975, have ensured some measure of success in so far as the bibliographic control of the country's imprints is concerned. The Act provides for the deposit, free of charge, of a best copy of every book, pamphlet, periodical, map, chart or other sheet of printing with two designated depositories:

the National Archives and the Bulawayo Public Library. The latter organisation acquired its depository status in 1918, and although it is a subscription library, regards its deposit material as a historical reference collection freely accessible to all. National Archives was appointed a depository only in 1938 and in 1961 assumed the responsibility for compiling the Zimbabwe National Bibliography. Although the Act has achieved its primary intent of ensuring the preservation of the national published record, it has not kept abreast of developments regarding publications in formats other than paper, i.e. non-book materials; hence a whole range of material is not deposited and therefore not included in the national bibliography. There is a clear need to up-date the legislation to bring it into line with the UNESCO Guidelines for Legal Deposit Legislation,¹ an exercise in which we are presently engaged.

The annual Zimbabwe National Bibliography first appeared in 1961 under the title List of Publications Deposited in the Library of the National Archives, was renamed Rhodesia National Bibliography in 1967 and assumed its present name with the 1979 issue. Entries are arranged in classified Dewey Decimal sequence and the description follows AACR II and ISBD. The bibliography is utilised not only in Zimbabwe but has a wide international circulation, formerly free of charge and now by subscription or on an exchange basis. A number of retrospective bibliographies have been produced which almost complete the bibliographic control of local imprints.

The Rhodesia National Bibliography 1890-1930² was published by National Archives in 1971 as number 2 in the Bibliographic Series. Work is

in progress on the bibliography for the period 1931 - 1960 which will bridge the gap to the first issue of the annual bibliography.

Official publications have been covered in two works published by the University: Catalogue of Parliamentary Papers of Southern Rhodesia 1899 - 1953 by F M G Willson and Gloria Passmore³ and a subsequent title covering the period 1954 to 1970, including the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, by Norman Wilding⁴. Subsequent papers have been included in the annual national bibliography, thus completing the listing.

Bibliographic coverage of recent periodicals has been achieved by the National Archives publication, Current Rhodesian Periodicals⁵, issued in 1974 as number 1 in the Bibliographic Series and updated annually in the national bibliography.

A number of small institutions, libraries and of course the University of Zimbabwe have produced specialist subject bibliographies. National Archives probably still leads in this field too, although handicapped by financial and manpower constraints.

Since 1973, the National Archives Library has also administered the allocation of ISBNs to local publishers. As the use of ISBNs is not compulsory, it has not had an effect on bibliographic control as such, but it is believed that in future with the advent of the National Library and Documentation Service and centralised computer services, their use will be essential.

For a country with a poor library infrastructure, Zimbabwe's bibliographic control of the local imprint can be considered fairly successful.

Rhodesia/Zimbabwe : an International Bibliography⁶ by Oliver B. Pollak and Karen Pollak improves on this already bright picture.

The picture is pretty bleak when it comes to control of material in local libraries, however. At present there is no national union catalogue. An attempt was made by the National Free Library to maintain one, but in a country starved of trained personnel, this proved to be a Herculean task and was abandoned when the South African State Library in Pretoria established the computerised Unicat in 1972 (subsequently the Joint Catalogue of Monographs). Many libraries in Zimbabwe agreed to join this venture and submit details of their acquisitions directly to Pretoria. Copies of the catalogue on microfiche are held by the University of Zimbabwe Library, which handles its own inter-library loan transactions, and the National Free Library which acts as a clearing house for interlibrary loans for all other libraries in Zimbabwe.

Efforts have been more successful with regards to periodicals. Two union catalogues were published in the sixties by the University of Zimbabwe: Periodicals in the Libraries of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (1962)⁷ and Periodicals in Rhodesian Libraries (1968)⁸. When the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in Pretoria computerised its union catalogue, Periodicals in South African Libraries, agreement was reached with the Scientific Liaison Office in Salisbury (Harare) that Rhodesian (Zimbabwean) libraries would be encouraged to submit details of their holdings to CSIR for inclusion. The much

improved Periodicals in Southern African Libraries (PISAL), issued on microfiche, includes entries from Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, and most Zimbabwean libraries. Zimbabwe's entries are now channelled through the Library of the Zimbabwe Institute of Development Studies.

While this arrangement works for the major libraries, it is not ideal. The main drawback with periodical interlibrary lending is that there is no clearing house for transactions and each library has to make its own arrangements. In order to do so, it needs access to PISAL which is beyond the financial means of the smaller institutions. The ideal solution would be for Zimbabwe to produce its own national union catalogue.

The proposed National Library and Documentation Service (NLDS) sounds a hopeful note to the situation. All library materials will be purchased and processed centrally for school, college and government libraries and those public libraries which choose to participate in the system. A union catalogue of all their holdings will be maintained. It is envisaged that independent libraries such as the University, Parliament and National Archives will submit records of their current acquisitions while access to earlier acquisitions would still be through the Joint Catalogue and PISAL.

With one of its objectives as the provision of training facilities for librarians, the dawn of the NLDS should also alleviate the shortage of manpower. The centralised processing and availability of qualified staff should ensure a degree of standardisation which has hitherto been lacking. Libraries in Zimbabwe have tended to develop independently

of one another and as far as cataloguing is concerned, each has done its own thing. The scarcity of qualified professionals who could keep up-to-date with and adequately interpret the over-changing code (not to mention retrospective cataloguing) has provided fertile ground for a diversity of practice. The NLDS should provide guidance and formulate a national cataloguing policy.

Another development which is certain to have a profound effect on the country's bibliographic control practices is the proposed Southern African Documentation and Information System (SADIS). This project is intended to serve the nine countries of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). It grew out of one of the policy objectives of SADCC, the realisation of the importance of access to development documentation and data by strengthening national library services. The main components of SADIS will be a coordinating Centre/Library linked to nine National Coordinating Centres and the proposed SADCC sectoral data banks, local user centres and a SADIS journal. The Coordinating Centre will serve the participating countries as a conduit for online communications with continental and international development data banks and library services. The overall purpose of SADIS is to support development initiatives in the region through a programme of selective document dissemination within and among participating countries.

The exchange of documents or data will be achieved through telecommunication links, telex, telephone or post and the SADIS journal. Technically each National Centre/Library will be self-sufficient, with a Coordinating Centre serving as the network link."

With the establishment of SADIS, it is inevitable that the adoption of policies and standards to enable the handling of data will be

essential from the word go. As is the case in the Anglo - American scene, "The growth of computerised systems and design of formats for cataloguing data have sharpened the need to ensure, if not compatibility of systems, then their congruence so that the principles of record sharing and uniformity of files can be sustained".¹⁰

The present library scene in Zimbabwe is not exactly bright, but the future is full of promise. The National library and Documentation Service must of course take precedence : we must walk before we can run. The next five years will definitely see some exciting developments both in library development and specifically in bibliographic control.

Even without the launching of the two projects a number of the well-established libraries are already gearing themselves for some kind of MARC cataloguing and other automated processes. So far they are all engaged in individual planning, but I think they will learn soon that the network approach is infinitely the best, in so far as it embraces the sharing not only of bibliographic data, but also of resources.

At present it is not clear what form computerised cataloguing will take once the NIDS gets off the ground. It is highly unlikely that access will be made to the US and UK data bases in spite of the fact that Zimbabwe's book needs are to a very large extent satisfied by American and British published material. Access to such data bases would most likely be expensive and would not cater for the locally published material which would still require original cataloguing. The University of Zimbabwe Library is currently planning a computerised cataloguing system; the planners are thinking more in terms of an

in-house system but still using international standards i.e. AACR 2 and ISBD. A national database is more likely to emerge in the near future, followed at a later stage by a regional data base as indicated by the plans for SADIS.

Foot-notes

1. Lunn, Jean. Guidelines for legal deposit legislation. Paris: UNESCO, General Information Programme and UNISIST, 1981
2. Hartridge, Anne. Rhodesia national bibliography 1890 - 1930. Salisbury : National Archives, 1977. (Bibliographic series, no.2)
3. Willson, F.M.G. and Passmore, Gloria C. Catalogue of the Parliamentary papers of Southern Rhodesia 1899 - 1953. Salisbury : University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1965.
4. Wilding, Norman, W. Catalogue of the Parliamentary papers of Southern Rhodesia and Rhodesia 1954 - 1970 and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 1954 - 1963. Salisbury : University College of Rhodesia, 1970.
5. Thomas, Alison. Current Rhodesian periodicals. Salisbury : National Archives, 1974 (Bibliographic series No. 1).
6. Pollak, Oliver B. and Pollak, Karen. Rhodesia/Zimbabwe : an international bibliography. Boston, Mass. : G.K. Hall, 1977.
7. Periodical in the libraries of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; edited by James Hutton. Salisbury : University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1962.

8. Periodicals in Rhodesian libraries; edited by Sally Phillips.
Salisbury : University College of Rhodesia, 1968.
9. Zimbabwe. Ministry of Education and Culture. The Southern
African Documentation and Information System (SADIS) : project
document. Harare: The Ministry, 1983, p. vii.
10. Massil, Stephen W. Standards for sharing in bibliographic systems
(Catalogue and index, no. 65, summer 1982, p.1).

IFLA
1984

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE, NAIROBI 1984

Division: Bibliographic Control

Section: Classification and Subject
Cataloguing

Classification and subject cataloguing in Kenya.

by

Margaret N. Muriuki

Senior Assistant Librarian

University of Nairobi

Nairobi, Kenya.

Classification as defined by the Oxford English Dictionary is "the action of classifying or arranging in classes according to common characteristics or affinities"

From ancient times, it has been noticed that the most useful arrangements of books for their exploitation is by subjects. In the ensuing pages we shall see how libraries in Kenya have endeavored to organize their materials in their effort to satisfy the needs of their users.

First a word about the paper. In compiling this paper, the main difficulty encountered was one of paucity of information regarding the organisation and subject approach in libraries in Kenya. The cataloguing and Indexing Sub-Committee of the Kenya Library Association came closest to examining the subject when it was requested to report to the Association with the following terms of reference:

"to study, in the light of international development, the present practices of cataloguing and classification in Kenya..."¹

Unfortunately, the ensuing report just skirted the issue when it came out in December, 1974. This paper, therefore, of necessity is illustrative rather than comprehensive. It is hoped that the paper will form a basis for discussion and hopefully it will stimulate professionals to put down their own experiences and practices for the benefit of all.

Historical Background

The development of libraries in Kenya has been very similar to the developments elsewhere in Africa particular in those countries which were under the British Colonial rule.

The earliest provisions of library services in Kenya, like all other social services, were developed separately for the needs of different communities namely: Europeans, Asians and Africans. The quantity and quality being in the same order whereas population figures were in reverse order. This state of affairs continued to early 1960's or to the period just before independence.

A number of these libraries have been in existence for a long time. An example of this is the library of the Forestry Department which was established in the 1900's, the Kenya National Assembly Library in 1910 and the Veterinary Research Laboratory Library in 1907.² In their small way, these and many others have had significant contributions in setting the foundations for the present library services.

The establishment of early libraries, especially the public libraries were at the instigation of individual philanthropists or groups of public spirited people. To quote but a few examples there is, the Mombasa Public Library and Free Reading Room (later the Seif Bin Salim Public Library and Reading Room) which was set up in 1903 by a group of Asians who provided the funds. The other is the McMillan Memorial Library which was built by Lady McMillan in 1928 in memory of her husband. There were other libraries established to serve specific groups such as the Kokni Muslim Association Library which was established in 1925 and yet others to serve government such as that of the Ministry of Agriculture in 1907, the National Public Health Laboratory Services Library in 1910.³

The stock in the public libraries was quite limited in scope being mainly fiction and biography. When the initial effort was made to set up the library services on a more organized footing, the emphasis was again first for Europeans, the Asians and much much later for Africans.

"While the natives are, no doubt, making very appreciable progress towards civilization, it will be many years before they require a considerable amount of library service. The problem, therefore, is how best to bring books to a small number of white persons - and to a somewhat lesser degree to a larger group of Indians - who are scattered very widely over a wide sweep of the country."⁴

The East African Circulating Library, established by the Carnegie Corporation in March 1932, supplied books to Europeans all over East Africa, especially those who lived in remote and isolated places. In time, this service became so popular and grew so fast that by 1957, there were 127 branches and a book stock of over 46,000 and reaching 3,000 readers.⁵

The Asian community, on their part, established small libraries in towns where they were concentrated. Some of these libraries were in clubs. In 1942 they established the Desai Memorial Library in Nairobi which was intended to give the Asian Community what the McMillan Memorial Library gave to the European Community. This service was however, open to all for reading but borrowing was restricted to those who paid subscriptions. As it was, the stock was mainly in Gujerat, Hindu, and Arabic with a few swahili books. This limited used by Africans.

Concern for provision of services to Africans did not come until the 1950's with the setting up of the East African Literature

Bureau in 1948.⁶ Although the Bureau was set up to publish suitable materials for East Africa and to encourage original writing by the indigenous population, it also provided a rudimentary library service to outlying centres and to individuals by postal lending and book boxes. This service was finally taken over by the Kenya National Library Services (KNLS).

In the meantime, collections in educational institutions were expanding at a much faster rate than was the case with any other libraries. The University Library, though established in the second half of the 1950's (originally as the Royal Technical College) has built up a good university collection. A more recent library is that of the Kenya Institute of Administration which was built under the auspices of Syracuse University of New York State and which has grown reasonably rapidly. Although public libraries of a kind existed over a long period, as mentioned above, public library service as we know it today developed much later. This can be said to have begun with the taking over the subscription libraries in 1964 by the Kenya National Library Services (KNLS) and with the extension of services in a variety of ways to areas not previously reached. The KNLS now has eight branches,⁷ serving nearly every corner of the Republic.

The specialized libraries founded in the various research institutions and government departments were the first ones of any size in the special libraries category. In a few cases, these were favoured with sufficient funds to allow them to build up excellent collections in the subjects relevant to the research carried out. The Kenya Agriculture Research Institute Library (KARI),

formerly the East African Agriculture and Forestry/Veterinary Research Organizations (EAAFR0/EAVR0), is one of the largest with an excellent collection of books and periodicals in pertinent subjects.

Public Libraries

Public Library service planning and development in Kenya started as such in June 1959 when the British Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster reported to Parliament of the government's plans to encourage the flow of British Publications overseas

"to assist, through the British Council, in further development of library systems in a number of colonial Territories"⁸

The appointment of Sidney Hockey as Libraries Organiser for East Africa signalled the beginning of the implementation of the government programme of developing libraries in the region. His report, commonly known as the Hockey Report, on the Development of Library Services in East Africa⁹ was presented in December 1960. This became the blue print on public library development in East Africa. Although this report was not implemented immediately in Kenya because of the problems obtaining at the time, legislation establishing KNLS did finally become enacted in May 1965 and it started functioning in 1967.

With more than its share of teething problems, KNLS has grown from its faltering start to a service worth its salt. It has eight branches at the Provincial level all over the Republic¹⁰ and plans are under way for more Branches at the District level. All this is in an effort to reach as many readers as possible. The Library materials in this system are

organised and classified using the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) supported by a subject and author catalogue. These operations are centralised with the branches receiving their materials ready catalogued and classified.

Other libraries in this category are those which were established by the cultural sections of embassies of foreign countries represented in the country. These include the British Council, The French Cultural Centre, the Goethe Institut, Information Service of India and Japan Information Centre.¹¹ As seen elsewhere, the British Council which started its services in Kenya in 1948, was instrumental in the establishment of the KNLS. Three of these libraries use DDC with a subject catalogue while the other two use their own classification. It is of worth to note that Goethe Institut utilises a special classification designed for use by all Goethe Institut.

The McMillan Memorial Library was established in 1928 by Lady McMillan in memory of her husband, Sir Northrup McMillan. It was set up for the members of the European Community in Kenya and elsewhere in East Africa.¹² Despite financial constraints, the library developed a first class service. The nucleus of the Africana Collection was in the form of donations from some members of the Management Committee. Most of its revenue came from subscriptions although it also received financial grants from the government, the municipality and other well-wishers. With the taking over of the Library by the Nairobi City Council in 1962, the library was technically open to all. But the high subscriptions which still remained and the curtailment of the rural service and the extension services meant that the majority of Africans could not benefit from the rich book stock.

As with the KNLS, McMillan Memorial Library also utilises DDC in classifying its stock. It also has a subject and classified catalogue.

Other libraries allowing general public to use their collections do exist but on the whole are small and may even not have their materials classified. The main utility for these is as reading rooms for candidates studying for examinations of one nature or other.

Special Libraries

In Kenya, special libraries exist in several forms. These are personal, association of club and government libraries with the majority, existing as government libraries within various government ministries. As noted elsewhere in the paper, specialised libraries were the first ones of any size to be established in Kenya. These mainly served various research institutions and government bodies. They had the singular advantage of having sufficient funds which allowed the building up of excellent collections in the subjects of their specialisation. Examples of these include the East African Meteorological Department Library which was established in 1929. Its stock is organised by using Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) and has a subject catalogue. Others of note in this category include the library of the Forestry Department established in the early 1900's which classifies its collection by DDC. The Ministry of Agriculture Library, established in 1907, not only has a library at its headquarters but also has over twenty (20) small special libraries serving researchers in the field all-over the Republic. Its collection is organised using UDC with an author and a classified catalogue. The

Veterinary Research Laboratories Library is also among the older special libraries, having been established in 1907. It too uses UDC to organise its materials and has an author and a classified catalogue.

Other libraries of a special nature abound. Some not so old and others quite small. These belong to clubs, associations and organisations. The United Kenya Club (1968), Kokni Muslim Association Library (1925) and the Inter-African Bureau of Animal Resources Library (1951) are but a few examples. This group exhibits the largest variety of classifications used - The DDC, UDC, C1/SFB system and "own" or "home-made" classifications.

Of note in this category is the library of the Voice of Kenya which was established in the late 1940's. It has a small "book" library which organises its collection using DDC. As well as this, it has a large collection of gramophone records, sound tapes and films. These are organised using their own classifications. Gramophone records can be retrieved using either the artist, title or publisher. For tape recordings, these are classified as follows:

1. Features
2. Talks
3. Drama
4. Sport
5. Presidential speeches
6. State visits
7. Music
8. Variety, etc.¹³

Academic Libraries

Libraries in educational institutions are relatively new on the library scene in Kenya but they have exhibited a faster growth rate than the other two categories.

This group includes libraries in institutions of higher learning (post-secondary education) such as the polytechnics, teacher-training colleges, specialised colleges, university and its constituent college.

The University was established in 1957 as a technical college but went through great metamorphosis between then and 1970 when it became the University of Nairobi. Its collection also grew to reflect the changes so much so that it can be said to hold the largest and most comprehensive collection in Kenya.

Although most of the institutions are recent comers, one exception stands out in the name of St. Paul's United Theological College which was established in 1903. Its collection is organised using the Dewey Decimal Classification supported by an author and a subject catalogue. Most of the others were established from the 1960's.

The libraries in the larger institutions - the University of Nairobi, the Kenya Science Teachers College, Egerton College, Kenyatta University College, Jomo Kenyatta College of Agriculture and Technology - all use the Library of Congress classification for their collections. With the University using, Moy's classification for the law collection. The Library of Congress subject Heading (LCSH) are used in conjunction with the classification for subject work. This use of similar tools makes utilisation of materials by their clientele from one institution to another that much easier. It also makes inter-library loans much faster when such needs arise.

Most of the other libraries, especially the teacher training colleges use DDC for their collections, other classifications used are the UDC (Mombasa Polytechnic and Animal Health and Industry Training Institutc), London Classification of Business Studies

(Management Training and Advisory Centre) and the University College London Library Classification (Kenya School of Law).

Conclusion

Classification schedules which have been so far developed and which are now widely used, not only in Kenya but also elsewhere in the world, are deficient in detail and accuracy in the fields of African history, Geography, languages, literature, ethnography and fine arts. As they stand, they are unsuitable in libraries which have large collections of Africana. The reasons for this are that:

- a) Knowledge (and material) on Africa has increased greatly in recent years.
- b) The schedules are politically out of date due to changes in boundaries and names,
- c) the volume and tempo of publication about, and in Africa have increased greatly,
- d) much creative writing in western and African languages have been done and whole new literatures have been started.

We therefore, find that some libraries have gone to the extent of making their own expansions to accommodate these inadequacies.¹⁴

The situation is no better when we look at the existing subject heading authorities that are used by the libraries - the Sear List of Headings and the Library of Congress Subject Headings. They are lacking in accuracy and detail and even at times are confused. It behoves these libraries to add or subtract as they find necessary. Hence, one is not surprised that so many of these classifications are in use in libraries in Kenya - Library of Congress, Dewey Decimal, Universal Decimal, etc. This has been in an effort to try and get a classification that would nearest answer the needs of these libraries.

The library scene in Kenya also exhibits an element of proliferation. This is as a result of different information centres being under various authorities. It is not uncommon to find two libraries adjacent to each other trying to give a service that is hampered by lack of resources. If there was a pooling of these resources - both human and material - a more efficient service could be achieved. The same goes for classification. There are many libraries - big and small - all struggling to organise their materials in one way or another. Yet some trying to do so with very limited facilities and at times with no trained manpower. Some kind of co-operation or assistance is definitely called for.

Recommendations

1. A classification research group composed of a team of libraries, African linguistic experts and historians should be set up to:
 - a) Produce special auxiliary schedules of the Dewey Decimal and the Library of Congress classifications for African Languages and History.
 - b) Advise the Editorial Board of DDC on additions and extensions required for Africa and Kenya in particular.
 - c) Explore the possibility of having a special classification for Africana in liaison with other countries on the continent and other interested bodies (e.g., CARDAN (Centre d'Analyse et de Recherche Documentive pour l'Afrique Noire, Paris)).
2. A national information policy that would encompass all aspects of information services in the Republic. This would ensure better utilisation of resources and a better service for all.

References

1. Kenya Library Association. Cataloguing and Indexing Subcommittee. Report and recommendations. Maktaba, vol. 2 no. 1, 1975. pp. 151-153.
2. Njuguna, J.R. Directory of Libraries in Kenya. Nairobi, Gazelle Books, 1977. pp. 27, 51, 95.
3. Ibid. pp. 70, 73, 63, 68, 79.
4. Ferguson, M.J. Memorandum: Libraries in the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and Kenya Colony. New York, 1929. pp. 33.
5. McMillan Memorial Library. Report of the Board of Trustees and 27th Annual report of the Chief Librarians for the year January 1st to December 31st, 1957. Nairobi: The Library, 1957.
6. For a fuller resume on the Literature Bureau, see J.M. Ng'ang'a. The Development of Public Libraries in Kenya: past, present and future. M.L.S. Thesis. Loughborough University, 1979. pp. 66-95.
7. Kenya National Library Services. Annual and Audit report, 1st July, 1979 - 30th June, 1980.
8. Matago, B.W.K. Leading issues in the development of the public libraries in emergent Uganda, 1960-1970. Libri, 25(4), 1975.
9. Hockey, S.W. Development of library services in East Africa: a report submitted to the governments of East Africa. Nairobi, 1960.
10. Kenya National Library Services. Annual and Audit report, 1st July, 1979-30th June, 1980.
11. Njuguna, J.R. Directory of Libraries in Kenya: Nairobi, Gazelle Books, 1977.
12. McMillan Memorial Library. 1931 & Silver Jubilee celebrations, Souvenir programme. Nairobi: The Library, 1956. pp. 3.
13. Kabeberi, M. Voice of Kenya records library. Maktaba, vol. 2 no. 1, 1975. pp. 67.
14. University of Nairobi. Manual of cataloguing procedures, 1978 (Unpublished).

IFLA

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE, NAIROBI 1984

OPEN FORUM UBC / INTERNATIONAL MARC

68-MARC-1-E
UBC

1984

+ABSTRACT IN G+F

THE ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MARC PROJECT-

DEUTSCHE BIBLIOTHEK

by

Dr. Dieter WOLF, Head of IMP-Deutsche Bibliothek,

Frankfurt am Main, GFR

For internal use only: *Si*

To be brought to meeting no:

..... *203*

Remarks:

to be presented orally

for distribution only



1. Origin, assignment of duties and conception of the project

The early history of the International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek is closely associated with the development of an International MARC Network. Since this development has already been described in a number of articles, it is not necessary to go into details about it once more here. It is sufficient to recall certain significant dates.

In 1975, the national libraries, who were interested in promoting the then gradually emerging MARC network established the International MARC Network Study Steering Committee whose name was changed in 1983 to the International MARC Network Committee. This Committee was commissioned to examine and analyse the possibilities and requirements for organizing an international MARC network.

The investigations thereupon undertaken produced the following findings:

- (a) in order to establish a MARC network, it would be necessary to produce a series of binding standards, such as especially a universal exchange format (UNIMARC), in addition to as similar cataloguing rules as possible, as well as largely uniform exchange arrangements and conventions;
- (b) in order to have a MARC network capable of functioning durably, one would need to provide it with a solid organizational form.

With both of these goals in mind, IFLA launched an International MARC Programme in 1979. It was to be realized through an International MARC Office (IMO) and an International MARC Technical Centre (IMTC). Upon the recommendation of the International MARC Network Committee, the establishment of an IMO received priority, whereas that of an IMTC was postponed and, among other things, was made contingent upon investigations to be undertaken by the IMO.

On January 1, 1983 the Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt am Main finally established an IMO with the financial support of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Society) and within the framework of a project limited to three years. It was soon clear, however, that between the Deutsche Bibliothek and the International MARC Network Committee there existed differing interpretations of the concept determining the IMO. According to the Deutsche Bibliothek it was clear from the beginning that the IMO did not represent a permanent organization, but instead was only to fulfill a time-limited assignment.

The International MARC Network Committee, on the other hand, held the view that the IMO's foremost duty was to test, maintain and further develop the UNIMARC format, and that this represented a continuous task which required an institution capable of functioning beyond 1985 - that is, beyond the time-period assigned to the IMO project.

Because these diverging viewpoints could not be reconciled, the following proposal was made to the Conference of Directors of National Libraries (CDNL) and IFLA: either to make enough money available to the Deutsche Bibliothek so that the IMO could be in a position to maintain the UNIMARC format on a continuous basis, or to transfer this duty to another institution.

At the 49th IFLA Conference in Munich, August 1983, the IFLA Programme Management Committee thereupon resolved, with the Deutsche Bibliothek's consent, to replace the IMO by an IFLA International MARC Programme which would consist of an International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek (IMP-DB) and an International MARC Project-British Library (IMP-EL). The two projects would divide the IMO's duties between themselves.

(1) The most important duties of the International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek (IMP-DB) now read as follows:

(a) to edit, print and distribute an International Guide to MARC Databases and Services;

(b) to test the UNIMARC format on the basis of the UNIMARC Handbook (formerly:

Interpretive UNIMARC Manual) through the conversion of MAB 1 (Maschinelles Austauschformat für Bibliotheken) tapes of the Deutsche Bibliothek to UNIMARC;

- (c) to collaborate in the production of feasibility studies in which the most effective methods for an international transfer of bibliographic data should be examined;
- (d) to edit an IMP Newsletter which is to inform, according to need, about activities, events and new developments in connection with UNIMARC and the MARC network.

(2) The International MARC Project-British Library (IMP-BL), on the other hand, which has already produced the UNIMARC Handbook, is primarily responsible for the continuous maintenance, revision and development of the UNIMARC format.

2. The activities undertaken by the International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek (IMP-DB) until now

Besides a part-time Head, the International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek (IMP-DB) staff consists of a professional librarian (working three-quarter time) and a secretary (working half-time).

Among the most important duties accomplished by the project's staff until now has been, without question, the production of the International Guide to MARC Databases and Services. The work associated with producing the Guide was divided into three phases.

In the first phase, the Guide's concept was established. It was agreed that the publication should provide current and exact information on which national bibliographic centres and other important bibliographic institutions offer bibliographic data in machine-readable form and to what extent and under which conditions.

In order to inform about the relevant services in an as up-to-date manner as possible, it was decided to publish the work in two steps: the first edition (1983) is accordingly limited to national magnetic tape services as far as they are offered or planned

by national bibliographic centres. The second edition (1985) will not only provide an up-date of the data from the first edition but will also include online services; in addition to national bibliographic centres, it is intended to consider international and supra-regional bibliographic institutions of non-commercial character.

In the second phase, the preparatory work for the first edition was undertaken. In order to obtain the necessary data, the International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek (IMP-DB) developed a detailed questionnaire; the latter was submitted to the International MARC Network Committee, in London, was approved with a few editing changes, and was sent at the end of May 1983 to the national bibliographic agencies in 113 countries.

In the third phase, the International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek (IMP-DB) finally evaluated systematically the responses which had come from 59 countries by the end of September. Following this, the lay-out and form of the first edition were established in detail. Then came the preparation of the manuscript which, due to the extremely diverse and partly nonhomogeneous material, proved to be difficult and required a great deal of work. Late in December, the manuscript could finally be sent to press.

Distribution of the publication began in February this year. Complementary copies were sent not only to the people and institutions who are in some way involved with UNIMARC, but also to all national bibliographic agencies who had contributed to the production of the Guide through their response to the questionnaire. In addition, a large number of copies have been sold to libraries and bibliographic institutions all over the world.

The production of the International Guide to MARC Databases and Services kept the International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek (IMP-DB) extremely busy. Nevertheless, it was possible to undertake a portion of the project's other tasks. Especially worth mentioning is the editing of the IMP Newsletter. This new journal can be seen as being the means of communication for all those interested in some way in the further development of MARC formats, especially UNIMARC, as well as in the international MARC network. Accordingly the IMP Newsletter wishes to inform about the latest innovations and

• activities in this area, and what plans are being developed or carried out by both MARC projects and other persons and institutions (as, for instance, the relevant IFLA sections and the International MARC Network Committee (IMNC)) involved with the MARC programme.

The first issue of the IMP Newsletter appeared in March 1984 and was distributed free of charge to all IFLA members. Further issues will be published on an irregular basis; they will also be free, but will be distributed only to those persons and institutions who have notified the International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek (IMP-DB) of their wish to be placed on the permanent list for subscribers.

The project's other tasks are only in their initial stages. For this reason, it is not worthwhile to report on them at this time. However as soon as the first results are available, they will be published in the IMP Newsletter. This concerns especially the work currently being carried out for the International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek (IMP-DB) in connection with the conversion of the Deutsche Bibliothek's MAB 1 tapes to UNIMARC.

3. Concrete possibilities of using the International Guide to MARC Databases and Services and the IMP Newsletter

In view of the importance which the International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek (IMP-DB) attributes to the Guide and the IMP Newsletter, two critical questions must be put forward:

- (a) for what practical purposes can one actually use these two publications?
- (b) for which national bibliographic agencies can such use primarily be of value?

In the case of the Guide, two general possibilities of use may be distinguished which each correspond to one of the publication's two groups of intended readers:

- (1) The potential user of magnetic tape services can use the Guide, of course, as a genuine source on databases. Whoever has the intention of acquiring foreign bibliographic data in machine-readable form receives, through this publication,

a complete, up-to-date overview of which data he may obtain where and according to what conditions.

- (2) The agency offering a magnetic tape service can, in contrast, use the Guide profitably in developing its products. The data included in the Guide affords it with quite a number of references on how it should conceive its magnetic tape services so that the latter - from the international aspect - may satisfy minimal qualitative demands and thus have more chance of being marketable.

As with the Guide, the IMP Newsletter can be used in two ways. For one thing, one can draw a large amount of information from the journal which deals directly with the subscription to or production of magnetic tape services. For another, the Newsletter represents a means of communication which allows national bibliographic agencies to discuss on a world-wide basis current questions regarding the international exchange of data.

This outline makes clear how one can use both publications in general. It must still be clarified which national bibliographic agencies may be especially concerned with this use. Basically, the publications are obviously valuable for all national bibliographic agencies. However, in practice, the interest in making genuine use of them will vary. This is especially true for the Guide.

The national bibliographic agencies which have long been familiar with subscribing to or offering magnetic tape services can basically profit from the Guide; however, their use will not be excessive. After all, the Guide cannot supply them with much more than the experience, information and contacts which at least some of them have already gathered in the area of international data exchange. Therefore, for them the Guide may only be an additional - although very welcome - information source.

In contrast to this, national bibliographic agencies which have dealt less with the international exchange of data until now can draw all the more benefits from the publication. They must first make up with difficulty for their lack of experience, infor-

mation and contacts. How could this be more easily accomplished than with the help of this Guide?

Thus the less experience a national bibliographic agency has with the international exchange of data, the more likely it is that it will need the Guide. If this is true, then the publication should be especially interesting for Third World countries. This applies at least to those among them who until now were not involved with the exchange of data but who now would like to establish and offer their own magnetic tape services. Through the Guide, they acquire not only initial familiarity with the international exchange of data, but are also put in the position of being able to solve more easily at least some of the problems which are associated with the production of magnetic tape services.

What is meant by this can be briefly illustrated with some examples.

One must first mention that a national bibliographic agency, in practice, often does not have the necessary leeway to simply adopt what it has recognized as being suitable in the case of other magnetic tape services. There are some elements, found in other magnetic tape services, however, from which they definitely can profit. In this manner, for example, a national bibliographic agency must decide, when planning a magnetic tape service, whether and to what extent it wants to subject the use of its service to contractual restrictions. If the agency restricts too much the possibilities of use, subscription interest may drop. On the other hand, if the agency essentially dispenses with imposing conditions on its subscribers, it risks giving rise to cheap competitive products with the help of its own data. The question of how far the use of its magnetic tape service should be allowed must be thoroughly investigated by a national bibliographic agency.

Unfortunately, only a few means are available for this. Until now, there is only a kind of model agreement (the "Recommended Text for a Bilateral Agreement for the International Exchange of MARC Records via Tape Format between National Bibliographic Agencies") which the International MARC Network Committee (IMNC) presented in 1980. However since this model agreement has become obsolete in several respects through the rapid development in the area of international exchange of data, it has been completely revised

in the last two years by the IMNC. The new text ¹⁾ has been submitted to the Conference of Directors of National Libraries and, as soon as it has been approved, will be published in the IFLA "Occasional Papers" and the IMP Newsletter. With this the national bibliographic agencies will have a better aid than before to assist them in formulating adequate contractual regulations concerning the external use of their magnetic tape services. However, the new text is only a model as well and therefore necessarily leaves many details open. This, as in the past, national bibliographic agencies will likely not be able to manage this matter without additional aids.

This may be true to a lesser degree for those institutions who have already been involved for a longer time in the international exchange of data. But it applies for sure to national bibliographic agencies who are not yet familiar at all with the problems associated with magnetic tape services. For them, every additional piece of information on contractual regulations governing the exchange of data is very valuable. This kind of information is exactly what the Guide offers them. From the texts of contracts compiled in the Guide, one can learn in an up-to-date manner how those institutions offering magnetic tape services attempt to deal in practice with the legal problems of data exchange. With this, one does not obtain a definitive answer to one's questions, but one is provided with an important means for making decisions.

Further points, which a national bibliographic agency should consider in creating its magnetic tape service, are of course the contents, the subscription choices and, last but not least, the price. The more a magnetic tape service conforms in these points to international standards, the better its marketability will naturally be. A national bibliographic agency which already has much experience in offering service knows quite well what corresponds to an international standard. But where little or more of this experience exists, the necessary information must first be gathered. Precisely this is most easily achieved with the help of the Guide. For, finally, it informs as completely as possible about all that which those institutions offering magnetic tape services must know about usual prices, subscription choices, and many other things at the international level.

These few examples already show sufficiently that the benefits a national bibliographic agency can draw from the Guide are all the more considerable the less the agency is acquainted with the problems of international data exchange. Thus one can indeed assume that this publication will fulfill in time an important function especially for Third World countries. However, its relevance will only be as significant as the extent to which Third World countries really will participate in the international exchange of data.

4. The significance of the International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek's (IMP-DB's) work until now in the development of a MARC network.

Now that it has been made clear for what purposes the Guide may best be used, and to what extent national bibliographic agencies may best profit from it, there remains only one more point to be clarified in our report about the development and the activities of the International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek (IMP-DB).

As was mentioned at the outset, the International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek's (IMP-DB's) general task is to contribute to the development of a MARC network in order to facilitate the international transborder exchange of bibliographic data in machine-readable form. It must finally be clarified whether and to what extent the International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek (IMP-DB) has fulfilled this task.

Numerous obstacles are known to hinder a smooth exchange of data at this time. They can be roughly divided into three groups:

- (a) Differences which concern cultural/linguistic as well as political/economical matters and which exist between those countries interested in a MARC network;
- (b) Differences displayed in the format, cataloguing rules, subscription conditions, possibilities and rights of use, etc. of magnetic tape services offered or planned;
- (c) finally, difficulties which potential MARC network partners experience especially with respect to communication and information.

In order to clearly facilitate the international exchange of data, it would be especially necessary to reduce these obstacles. Unfortunately, for the International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek (IMP-DB), this is only possible to a limited extent. The project

can merely attempt, with a certain chance of success, to reduce information and communication difficulties and to diminish differences between magnetic tape services.

As is shown by the significance which the International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek (IMP-DB) attributes to its individual activities, the International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek (IMP-DB) hopes to achieve both of these goals most easily through the production and distribution of the International Guide to MARC Databases and Services as well as the IMP Newsletter. One wants to directly oppose the information and communication difficulties through the data included in both publications. Gradual harmonization of magnetic tape services is expected to occur more as an indirect result of the use made by national bibliographic agencies world-wide of both publications for the purposes and within the framework of the international exchange of data.

Whether the effects - which are theoretically quite conceivable - will indeed be due to these publications cannot, of course, yet be determined. For this to happen, the Guide, especially, would need to be used as intensively as possible. This, precisely, is not self-evident at all. On the contrary, one must expect that at the beginning the Guide will be consulted on an individual basis and on a few points only as a source for creating magnetic tape services. These points could essentially be those in connection with which national bibliographic centres are the least bound to certain decisions through internal requirements. This refers especially to the contractual arrangements concerning the use of magnetic tape services, the possible forms of subscription, and the exchange format.

If harmony is not established among the various magnetic tape services even in these points then the emergence of a MARC network will be all the more unlikely. If, on the other hand, some type of general standard actually evolves in the areas referred to, then the magnetic tape services may in time possibly adapt to each other in other aspects as well, such as, in the arrangement of data, or even eventually in the type of cataloguing rules applied. At the end of the development there would perhaps not yet be a completely standardized magnetic tape service to which all service offerers would conform. However, a greater number of services could ultimately be so similarly organized that, as a result, the exchange of data would be obviously simplified and that one could thus be justified

in speaking of the existence of a MARC network.

It is of course much too early to be able to say whether the outlined development has already begun. What can be declared with certainty is that, after such a short period of time, at least some important prerequisites for facilitating the international exchange of data in the future have been fulfilled with the help of both publications. With them, a first step towards a MARC network has been taken. Seen in this perspective, one must indeed concede that the International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek (IMP-DB) has thoroughly managed its task till now.

This does not mean, however, that the project will really be successful in the long run. Finally, strictly speaking, this does not depend so much any more on the International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek (IMP-DB) itself. It is of much more decisive importance whether - and to what extent - national bibliographic agencies actually accept the project's offer in the course of time and whether they will ensure in this way that at the end of the development - whose foundations have now been laid - a functioning MARC network exists.

1) The International Distribution of MARC Records. Recommended Terms of Agreement between National Bibliographic Agencies for the Supply and Use of MARC Records. Submitted by the International MARC Network Committee to the Conference of Directors of National Libraries. June 1984

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE NAIROBI 1984

Division: Bibliographic Control

Section: Bibliography

National magnetic tape services:
current status and outlook

by

Francine CONRAD

International MARC Programme,
International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek
Frankfurt am Main, Federal Republic of Germany

Abstract:

Francine Conrad (Federal Republic of Germany). National Magnetic Tape Services -
Current Status and Outlook

The paper presents first a survey of national magnetic tape services currently offered and planned at national bibliographic agencies around the world; information is drawn from the first edition of the International Guide to MARC Databases and Services which the author co-edited as part of the International MARC Programme, International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek. Aspects focussed on are those relevant to the compatibility among national magnetic tape services, namely exchange formats, the inclusion of foreign records, subscription conditions, and the cataloguing and classification systems used. The services' overall current status is then summarized with regard to standardization in the areas aforementioned. Currently planned developments to achieve better compatibility are referred to (UNIMARC, model agreement for the international distribution of MARC records, etc.), providing an outlook of the situation in the near future. Attention is drawn to the necessity of considering the requirements of countries where services are slow in being developed, when undertaking further improvements towards making services compatible and establishing an international MARC network. The author concludes by pointing to recent efforts undertaken within the International MARC Programme to create a better basis for the exchange of machine-readable records within an international MARC network; these efforts should assist in further developing national magnetic tape services.

1. Introduction

In 1983 the IFLA International MARC Programme was created consisting of two projects based at the Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt am Main and the British Library in London. As may be known to many of you by now, the Programme's main objective is to foster the development of an international MARC network which promotes the sharing of machine-readable bibliographic records to the end of achieving universal bibliographic control (UBC).

As part of the Programme, the International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek (IMP-DB) was established in 1983 with the financial support of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Society) within a time-limited framework of three years. It undertook in this spirit last year, as task receiving highest priority, the production of the first edition of an International Guide to MARC Databases and Services. This first edition was published at the beginning of this year. It presents in detail valuable, practical, up-to-date information on all national magnetic tape services which are currently offered and planned by national bibliographic agencies around the world.

Besides being a practical source for national bibliographic agencies who would like to obtain the services of other agencies, or who wish to exchange or develop their own, the International Guide to MARC Databases and Services is a significant document for perceiving and understanding the current status and outlook of national magnetic tape services in light of the requirements and development of an International MARC Network. It is the purpose in this paper to address this matter by

- taking a close look at the Guide's contents through a survey of features relevant to the compatibility of the national magnetic tape services (e.g. data formats, cataloguing rules, subscription conditions, etc.);
- drawing conclusions on the services's overall existing status, considering them in the perspective of future developments in national magnetic tape services, and relating them to the establishment of services in regions underrepresented until now.

Survey of national magnetic tape services

A questionnaire sent in Spring of 1983 to national bibliographic agencies around the world was the basis for the choice and organization of the International Guide to MARC Databases and Services' contents. The questionnaire dealt with many aspects of national magnetic tape services, such as the extent of a service, a tape's contents, the form(s), price(s) and conditions of subscription, the frequency of tapes issued. These were reproduced in the Guide,

ing with the responses, essentially in original form, provided by the national bibliographic agencies having answered the questionnaire.

the aspects mentioned here-above contribute to characterizing a service extensively enough practically and clearly inform potential subscribers and institutions considering the development of their own magnetic tape service. Only certain of these aspects, however, reflect national conventions relating directly to the matter of international comparability among services - which are those pertinent to the theme of this report. Consequently, besides providing general figures on the geographical distribution of all countries listed in the Guide who are involved in some way with the production of magnetic tapes, the ensuing survey focusses exclusively on the aspects of

- exchange format
- origin of records
- subscription conditions
- cataloguing and classification rules

they exist in services currently offered, and as far as they have been referred to by agencies planning a service or format¹⁾.

As for the general figures immediately following, the national magnetic tape services actually made available will be dealt with separately from those being planned. For one thing, differentiation corresponds to the one made in the Guide where the use of two Sections fulfilled this purpose; it facilitates the tabulation of the data which were actually formulated and presented in different manners, according to each Section. For another thing, although activities of the various national bibliographic agencies altogether correspond to what we call the "current situation" of national magnetic tape services, they nevertheless present two different stages of development - whereby the planned activities already provide certain "outlook", or indication of some future tendencies, in the area of national magnetic tapes.

Geographical distribution

As indicated in the International Guide to MARC Databases and Services, 36 national bibliographic agencies currently offer, or plan to offer, their national bibliographic records in tape or plan a national MARC format for the purpose of recording their bibliographic data. These agencies, 21 (ca. 58%) are concentrated in Europe, with the others scattered in Asia (10 agencies), the Americas and Oceania (each with 3 agencies), and Africa (2 agencies).

1.2 Currently offered national magnetic tape services

There are 16 national bibliographic agencies currently offering a national magnetic tape service, whereby 8 - or half - of the agencies are to be found in Europe (in Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden); 4 - or one fourth - are located in Asia (in Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Taiwan); 2 are in America (Canada and the United States), and 2 are in Oceania (Australia and New Zealand).

1.2.1 Exchange formats

Over three-fourths of the agencies currently offer their magnetic tapes in a national exchange format, as can be seen in Figure 1, below. Of these, four specifically indicate that their format is based on ISO standards and/or UNIMARC. However, since the type of standards adopted or used as guidance by an agency in developing its format was not specifically intended for inclusion in the Guide, one cannot say that this figure conclusively represents the extent to which these standards are applied world-wide.

The single most widely used exchange format is the U.S. MARC Communications format: it is used by three agencies, in the Netherlands, New Zealand, and, of course, the United States. A couple of agencies also offer certain records in this format in addition to their own format, but this is better explained below, as it refers to so-called "foreign" records.

Only the National Diet Library of Japan makes its records available in the UNIMARC format at this time, with the Italian national bibliographic agency indicating its implementation of UNIMARC in 1985. Additional observations on future plans by agencies, concerning data formats, will be discussed more appropriately further on in a broader context.

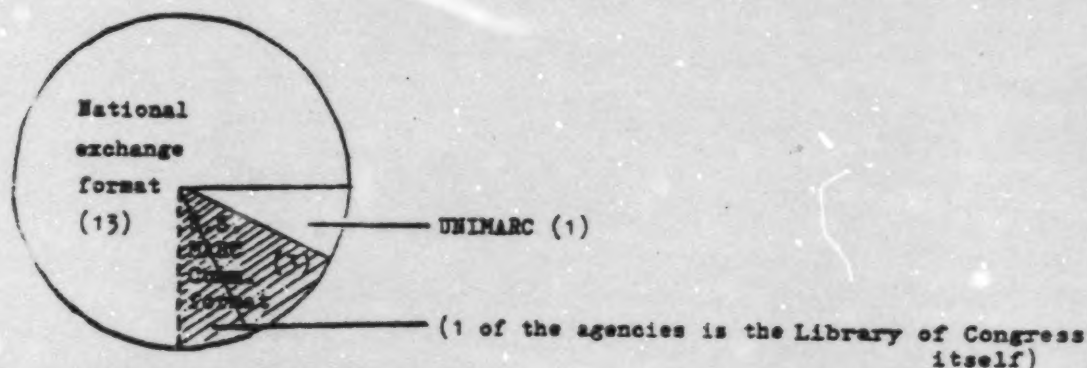


Figure 1 : Distribution of exchange formats

In cases where an agency offers foreign records - that is, records created by and received from a foreign agency - as part of its service, the situation varies with respect to the choice of format in which these records are offered. Seven agencies currently distribute such records. Among them, the agencies of Australia, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, Malaysia, and the United States convert these records to their national format and distribute them only in this form; the National Central Library of Taiwan, however, offers records originating from the Library of Congress both in the U.S. MARC Communications format and in converted form, in the Chinese MARC format.

At this time, the National Library of Australia alone offers its own records in two formats: in the AUSARC format to Australian subscribers, and in either the AUSARC or the U.S. MARC Communications format to overseas subscribers.

Source of records

The identification of exchange formats used in connection with foreign records brings up an interesting aspect of the national magnetic tape services currently available: seven national bibliographic agencies - thus almost half - are in a position to redistribute records originating from at least one other national bibliographic agency, as part of their service. Certain limitations are involved in connection with this type of offering which shall be discussed later. The records are available in two different manners:

) Separately within the service

Four of the seven agencies (Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain and the United States) offer foreign records as separate options within their service;

) Together with national records

Three agencies (Australia, Malaysia and Taiwan) offer foreign records together with their own within their service: Australia and Malaysia only make them available on a selective basis, whereas Taiwan distributes them optionally on a complete or selective basis.

It is surprising, however, that the foreign records essentially originate from five major national bibliographic agencies producing records in machine-readable form: from the national libraries of Australia, Canada, France, Great Britain, and the United States²⁾ (Figure 2, p. 5)

Records from the Library of Congress and from the British Library are redistributed by the majority of the seven agencies offering foreign records within their magnetic tape service (five and four agencies, respectively). The other extreme is evident with records originating

from Australia, Canada and France, whereby each group of records is redistributed in the magnetic tape service of only one agency, namely of the Malaysian, American and Canadian national bibliographic agencies, respectively.

Malaysia and Canada, however, supply the greatest variety of foreign records in their magnetic tape services, the former with those from at least four countries, the latter with those from three countries. Next comes Australia whose service includes foreign records from two countries. The other four countries' agencies simply make available records from one other country than their own within their magnetic tape services.

Country of re- dis- tribution origin	Australia	Canada	France	Great Britain	U.S.A.	Other	Total
Australia				X	X		2
Canada			X	X	X		3
Germany, F.R. of				X			1
Great Britain					X		1
Malaysia	X			X	X	X ¹⁾	4
Taiwan					X		1
U.S.A.		X					1
Total	1	1	1	4	5	1	

Figure 2: Relationship between countries of origin and countries of redistribution of national bibliographic records

3 Contractual arrangements and conditions of use

Before referring to the contractual arrangements and conditions governing the distribution of all records of the magnetic tape services in general, the following should be pointed out: a certain restriction mechanism is automatically imposed in connection with foreign records available within a service by limiting the subscription to these records to inland customers. As already mentioned above, foreign records are redistributed either separately from or together with the local records. In the first case, the foreign records are available as a separate option only to customers within the country of the national bibliographic agency offering that option; customers from outside the country may only subscribe to another option of the service which contains simply local records. This type of offer is made by Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, and the United States.

In the second case, where foreign records are redistributed together with local records within a national magnetic tape service, two situations can actually be found:

- a) two services are offered by one agency, whereby one service with mixed (local and foreign) records is available only to customers within the country where the service is offered, and the other service containing only local records is available to foreign customers - this is uniquely offered by Australia;
- b) a service which contains mixed records is available on an unrestricted basis to customers within the country where the service is offered, but is available with the foreign records withheld to customers from abroad - so function the services of Malaysia and Taiwan.

In addition to these basic, initial limitations, the great majority of the national bibliographic agencies determine a subscriber's use of their service through an agreement or contractual arrangement with or without restrictions (Figure 3). As may be expected, the form and extent of these means of limitation vary according to each distributing agency imposing them. 13 agencies report making or planning use of some sort of contractual arrangement (Australia has one under consideration for its service including foreign records, and Malaysia intends to require one only if it ever offers a complete magnetic tape service). Of these 13 agencies, 10 also impose restrictions, and three - Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines - do not. In addition to the 13 agencies, two others (Italy and Norway) impose restrictions as well but without maintaining a contractual arrangement with their subscribers, and do not specify how this is done. Finally, Taiwan does not report whether it imposes a contract for its service but indicates that a subscription to its service does not entail any restrictions.

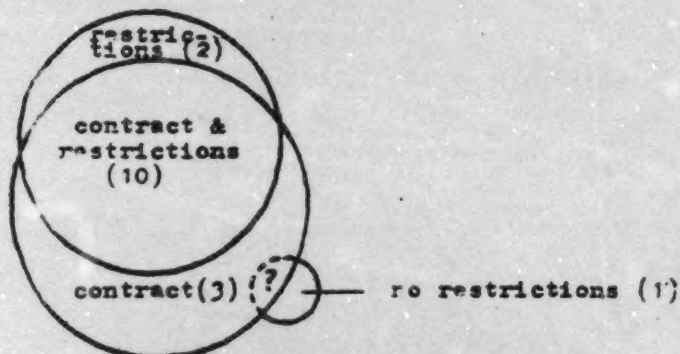


Figure 3: Distribution of use of contract and restrictions

Although for the purpose of the International Guide to MARC Databases and Services the agencies did not have to explain the type of restrictions involved nor the actual contents of their agreement or contractual arrangement, the following information was provided by 9 of the 12 agencies imposing restrictions in some manner:

- Great Britain allows only internal use of its service by a subscribing library;
- Italy and the Netherlands limit their services to non-commercial use;
- Japan and the United States forbid the reproduction (copying) and redistribution of their tapes in the form they were originally received by the customer under subscription;
- Italy and Japan require that a subscriber quote them as the primary source of information if the subscriber is to produce a publication specifically using the acquired tapes;
- Norway requires its specific written consent if its records are to be used by a customer as a basis for commercial purposes;
- Sweden does not allow any publication based directly on its records;
- the Netherlands, which requires a bilateral agreement based on the IFLA model agreement, imposes further unspecified restrictions as they appear in the IFLA model.

2. Cataloguing and classification systems

The last of the important features to be discussed here - the rules and systems used to catalogue and classify recorded titles - provide a view of the differing assignments of formal and content descriptions of national magnetic tape service records. The International Guide to MARC Databases and Services shows the variety of systems which are used, alone or together, by the service-offering agencies.

With respect to descriptive cataloguing, the agencies can be divided into two groups: 9 of the 16 agencies make use of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules 2 (AACR2) in some form: seven of these use the standard edition, one (Denmark) uses national rules based on AACR2, and another (Norway) a national edition of the AACR2 since this year³). The remaining seven agencies apply their own descriptive cataloguing rules. The extent to which the latter follow the ISBDs cannot be determined from the information submitted by the agencies for inclusion in the Guide, but the Netherlands specifically refers to its use of them.

The situation regarding the distribution of subject cataloguing and classification systems is more complex. Ten agencies use both types of subject identification methods, in contrast to five which assign only classification numbers and one agency (the Federal Republic of Germany) which supplies only subject headings. This has in all 11 agencies using subject headings and 15 using classification numbers.

Subject Headings: two tendencies can be observed in the type of subject headings assigned by the eleven agencies (Figure 4) to their distributed MARC records:

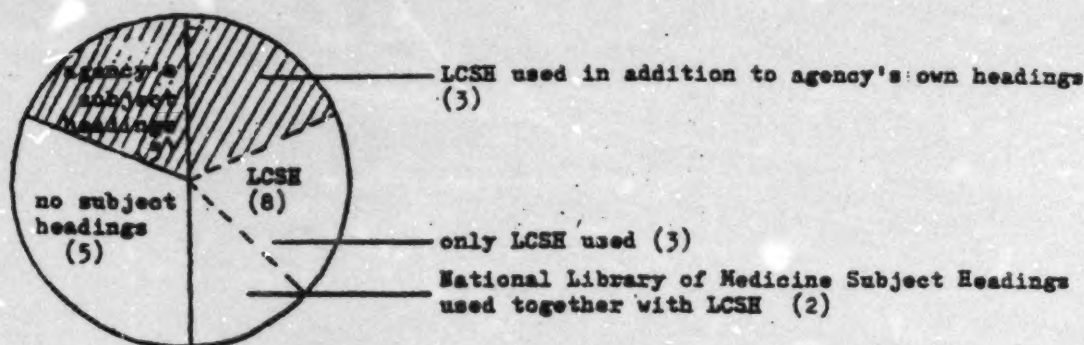


Figure 4: Distribution of subject cataloguing systems

the great majority of these agencies (8) make use of the Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH); three agencies use them exclusively; two of them also include the American National Library of Medicine Subject Headings; three others (Canada, Great Britain and Taiwan) include the LCSH besides their own headings; not surprisingly, all but one of the eight agencies (Taiwan)⁴⁾ are those which also apply the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules; another three agencies (the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan) simply make use of their own lists of subject headings and subject cataloguing rules; with those indicated before as using both the LCSH and their own headings, one has actually a total of six agencies assigning their own headings.

Classification: a greater diversity of systems is evident among the 15 agencies assigning classification numbers to their recorded titles (Figure 5):

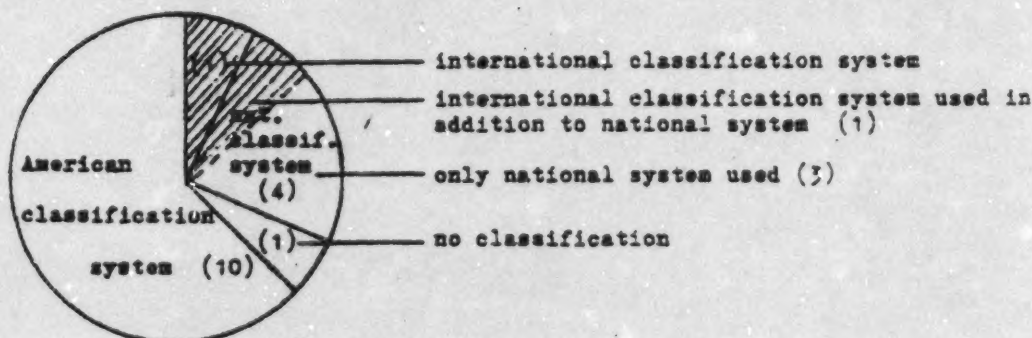


Figure 5: Distribution of classification systems

- here again, the majority of these agencies (10) use an American system: either only the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) (5) in some form⁵⁾, only the Library of Congress Classification (LCC) (the United States itself), or both systems (4), whereby Malaysia uses even a third classification system - that of the American National Library of Medicine;
- the second largest group consists of four agencies which assign classification numbers according to their own classification system; only one of them (the Netherlands) also makes use of international systems;
- as the two agencies using internationally conceived systems, France applies the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), and the Netherlands both this and the Unesco classification;
- finally, the Federal Republic of Germany does not provide any classification for its records offered⁶⁾.

Viewed altogether, half of all the national bibliographic agencies offering magnetic tape services are geared to internationally recognized subject cataloguing rules, and almost two thirds to internationally recognized classification systems.

2.3 Currently planned MARC formats and national magnetic tape services

In all, 20 national bibliographic agencies are listed in the International Guide to MARC Databases and Services as planning a national data format and/or a national magnetic tape service for their national bibliographic data, or at least as preparing the automation of their national bibliography, within the next few years⁷⁾.

As with the agencies already offering a service, the great majority (13) of planning agencies are to be found in European countries: in Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia. The rest of the agencies are distributed among the other continents, with three¹ in Asia (the People's Republic of China, Singapore and Thailand), two in Africa (Nigeria and South Africa), one in the Americas (Mexico) and one in Oceania (Papua New Guinea).

Information furnished by the agencies on the questionnaire was limited. Moreover, for the purposes of the Guide, descriptions of the plans were left by the IMP-DB in their original textual form as sent by the responsible agencies for the sake of accuracy. Therefore, extracting and presenting here proportional, comparative data on the services proves somewhat difficult. However, the following facts can be stated which are sufficient to present a general picture of the current situation and certain tendencies to be expected:

- Of these 20 agencies, the great majority (17) are far enough in their work to actually be planning a tape service of their national bibliographic records. Of the three other agencies, one (Iceland) is at the stage of developing a national MARC (IS-MARC) format, another (Nigeria) is considering the development of its own, and the third (Bulgaria) is preliminarily undertaking the automation of its national bibliography.
- At the time of the Guide's publication, two agencies already had the possibility of offering some part of their records: Hungary can produce a retrospective tape with records dating back to 1976, while some South African records are available through the Shared Cataloguing Programme of the Library of Congress and others, per request, on tape from the database of the Southern African Joint Catalogue of Monographs.
- Five agencies indicate that they will begin their service (or produce a test tape) within the next two years: no starting date is specified by the other agencies.
- Of the service-planning agencies, five will use a national MARC format (whereby two agencies, from the People's Republic of China and Poland, claim specifically to base their format on UNIMARC and/or ISO standards); one agency (Hungary) intends to use UNIMARC, and another (Belgium) will use the U.S. MARC Communications format; 10 agencies did not report the format they would implement.
- It can be expected that a number of agencies may be making varied use of foreign records in planning for a magnetic tape service: for instance, Belgium intends to add Library of Congress and Brinkman descriptions to its database, Singapore indicates that currently 70% of the records in its database were obtained through BLAISE, Thailand plans a magnetic tape service using the ISDS-SEA database as well as its national bibliographic database; none of the agencies referred to contracts or restrictions which they may be formulating in connection with the eventual redistribution of these records.
- 3 agencies (Hungary, Poland and Singapore) specified their use of internationally recognized cataloguing and classification rules for their records: the first two will be applying rules following the ISBDs (along with IFLA regulations, in the case of Hungary) and the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC); Singapore will orient itself towards Anglo-American systems, using the 2nd edition of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR2) and the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC).

3. Summary and conclusions

The information presented in these last pages has furnished essentially a statistical picture of the national magnetic tape services featured in the International Guide to MARC

Databases and Services. The survey findings will now be summarized on the basis of their individual and collective value, starting with a brief second look at the geographical distribution of the national bibliographic agencies planning or offering the services. At a first statistical glance, the contents, rules and policies forming national magnetic tape services present altogether a rather non-homogeneous picture. However, a number of specific conclusions can actually be drawn regarding tendencies and influences which affect these features.

The location of the national bibliographic agencies involved with magnetic tape services is relevant here to the extent that it provides a perspective of the global range of activity in this field and helps identify concentrated spheres of strong or weak development. As such, the geographical distribution of the agencies indicates the following:

- The prominence of English-speaking nations in the scene of automated bibliographic data services is a well-known, well-covered fact, as is, for that matter, the presence of West European countries. Although East European countries are not yet in a position to offer national magnetic tape services, an impressive number of them (6) plan to do so or at least plan to develop a data format for their national bibliography. However, since details for the Guide were submitted by only three agencies on their activities, it is not possible to accurately determine at this point the extent of developments in this region, the efforts towards achieving international compatibility and, consequently, the measure of the region's significance in the world-wide development of national magnetic tape services.
- Asia's relatively strong representation is attributable in part to the considerable effort made by national bibliographic agencies of South East Asia, in the last decade, to establish a regional network between themselves for resource-sharing purposes, in which national magnetic tape services are to have an important function. In East Asia, Japan and Taiwan's national magnetic tape services and the planned service of the People's Republic of China are indication that even individual efforts to make available MARC records of national publishing output are not to be underestimated in the promotion of a basis in that region for the international exchange of MARC records in tape form.
- Explanations for the extreme underrepresentation of the areas of Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, South Asia and the South Pacific are too complex in nature to be adequately dealt with in these pages. It is sufficient to say at this point that this situation has at least two related effects: 1' accentuates the relatively restricted geographical spheres of influence associated with the development of national magnetic tape services

and other MARC services; at the same time, it emphasizes the still clearly unresolved problem of the informational and technological isolation of these regions of the world ⁸⁾.

With this perspective in mind, let us summarize the surveyed features of the national magnetic tape services.

- a) National data formats are used by the great majority of the 36 agencies listed in the Guide, as exchange format for their national magnetic tape services, as opposed to the UNIMARC or U.S. MARC Communications format. Moreover, although the U.S. MARC Communications format is at this time the single format adopted by the most agencies, UNIMARC is gradually gaining influence: its two current users - if one counts Italy which intends to convert to UNIMARC this year - will soon be joined by one more; in addition, the format is being used as a basis for a number of national exchange formats.
- b) Foreign MARC records are part of a substantial number of national magnetic tape services. Whether offered separately from or together with local records in a service, their redistribution is limited to local service subscribers and may be covered by subscription contracts. These records are offered in all but one case in the national data format of the redistributing agency, not in their original data format. Concerning especially the agencies planning a magnetic tape service, foreign MARC records are obviously a useful resource for preparing a basis for their services - for instance, for helping to build up their national bibliographic database.

Before going further, it is essential to consider more directly the matter of format conversion. The substantial inclusion of foreign MARC records in national magnetic tape services underlines the importance of having national bibliographic agencies use a common exchange format for their services, such as UNIMARC. Conversion efforts can be considerably reduced in this manner, for agencies acquiring foreign records need then only develop and maintain conversion programmes for their national data format to and from UNIMARC, instead of multiple programmes for all the foreign exchange formats in which they receive foreign records. The marketability of services abroad is then also increased, for the services then impose less work effort on customers. It is obvious, however, that in order for this process to be effective, all agencies must be willing to implement UNIMARC, as quickly and as close together in time as possible.

Recent developments in the area of UNIMARC, since the publication of the International Guide to MARC Databases and Services, should significantly favour conditions for the format's universal application. For one thing, within the framework of the International

MARC Programme, the British Library has published in 1983 the UNIMARC Handbook⁹⁾ which is intended as an interpretive aid to the UNIMARC format. For another, the representatives of the 13 national bibliographic agencies in the International MARC Network Committee (IMNC) are currently investigating the possibility of making their agencies' magnetic tapes available for exchange in the UNIMARC format by 1986¹⁰⁾; among them, the Library of Congress has recently completed a conversion programme for its U.S. MARC formatted records into UNIMARC¹¹⁾, and the Data Processing Department of the Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt, commissioned by the International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek, is currently testing the conversion of its MAB (Maschinelles Austauschformat für Bibliotheken) records to UNIMARC¹²⁾.

With these current efforts under way at major national bibliographic agencies, other national bibliographic agencies which have smaller collections and magnetic tape services should thus be provided with the support and incentive to implement UNIMARC themselves. Furthermore, conversion should be facilitated for agencies which obtain records from UNIMARC-converting agencies for the purpose of building their own national bibliographic database and establishing their own service, since the necessary treatment of data will already have been dealt with in great part by the agencies supplying UNIMARC records. However, it is still undeterminable what influence the developments concerning UNIMARC will have in some underrepresented regions of the world indicated in the survey: whether it will be outweighed by such developments as the Latin American MARCAL (MARC para la América Latina) currently under preparation, which take specially into consideration the linguistic and cultural affinities of countries within a certain region, or whether UNIMARC's reputation as an objective "common denominator" for the international exchange of bibliographic records in machine-readable form will encourage its wide-spread adoption in these geographic areas.

Returning to the other features surveyed from the Guide:

- c) Contractual arrangements and restrictions determine the subscriptions to almost all national magnetic tape services listed in the Guide. They essentially concern the use, modification, reproduction and redistribution of the agencies' MARC records, but the extent to which they are applied varies from one national bibliographic agency to another, according to internal and national policies and purposes. Most agencies requiring such arrangements and restrictions did not specify to which extent these concern the international distribution of their service. Those agencies offering foreign

records as part of their service, however, invariably restrict their redistribution of the records to domestic customers. Special restrictions, different from those applying to national bibliographic records were otherwise not mentioned in connection with the redistribution of such records.

In contrast to other service features discussed here, contractual arrangements governing national magnetic tape services are relevant in an indirect manner to the matter of international compatibility among the services; specifically concerned here are the arrangements established between national bibliographic agencies for the purpose of one or two-way distribution of the agencies' national bibliographic records on tape. The written arrangements in these cases actually do not help assure compatibility per se, for their purpose is not really to deal with the regulation of standards involved with this¹³⁾. The written arrangements rather determine the terms and conditions on which records are made available within the service. Since financial constraints of national bibliographic agencies, technological developments, and methods of data access and copying are increasingly affecting the control which national bibliographic agencies have over their own MARC records - especially at the international level and in connection with the copyright issue - the formulation of contractual arrangements between these agencies is becoming more and more important: such contracts must safeguard the interests and rights of the record-distributing agency, while representing the concept of Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) which favours imposing as few restrictions as possible on the transborder flow of national bibliographic records. Thus inter-agency contractual arrangements must strive towards achieving compatibility between the individual (national) and collective (international) interests of national bibliographic agencies. This objective is already being met by certain agencies, as can be recognized from some of the sample contractual arrangements for their exchange of magnetic tapes, which have been reproduced in the International Guide to MARC Databases and Services. Furthermore, an important contribution has recently been made by the International MARC Network Committee (IMNC) with their completion of a proposed text for a model agreement for the supply and use of MARC records between national bibliographic agencies (applying to online arrangements as well): the model agreement will be submitted for approval to the Conference of Directors of National Libraries (CINL) at this IFLA Conference.

d) We finally come back to the cataloguing and classification systems applied to recorded titles in national magnetic tape services. As seen, the majority of national bibliographic agencies currently offering services apply the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules

and make use of internationally known systems in assigning subject headings and classification numbers - either Anglo-American systems or other systems based on international standards. Among the agencies planning a service, information provided is too incomplete to determine whether these tendencies are confirmed.

The distribution of descriptive cataloguing systems used is not unexpected insofar as the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules are obviously applied by English-speaking countries, whereas most of the other countries, not associated to them through language or culture, apply their own systems. However, the fact that Denmark and Norway also make use of the AACR2, albeit each in a national version, is significant in that this emphasizes the wide-ranging influence of the AACR2. Nevertheless, due to inherent cultural and linguistic characteristics of cataloguing systems in each country, it is likely that standardization among systems, for the purpose of the international exchange of bibliographic data, will likely remain unresolved in certain aspects for some time - for instance, with regard to the assignment of headings. Where the identification and organization of parts of bibliographic descriptions are concerned, the use of the International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions (ISBDs) as a common basis is essential to provide a certain degree of normalisation. The fact that a number of national bibliographic agencies represented in the Guide stress their application of ISBDs, is an encouraging indication that efforts are being undertaken in this respect.

The situation regarding subject cataloguing is somewhat different. One has seen from the survey that there is greater diversity in the types of systems used for the subject cataloguing and classification of machine-readable records offered in tape form by national bibliographic agencies. The applicability of using more than one system to determine a title's subject contents - especially through the provision of both subject headings and classifications, but also through e.g. two types of subject headings - favours the combined use of national and so-called international systems. One has, for instance, Italy applying both its own subject cataloguing system and the Italian version of the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC); the Netherlands, for another, makes use of four systems, two of which are international - the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) scheme and the Unesco classification - and the two others, systems used within the Netherlands.

But again, due to the number of English-speaking nations offering and planning national magnetic tape services, Anglo-American systems dominate, with the use of the Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) and the DDC, however, even extending in some form beyond

English-speaking countries (Taiwan-ICSH; Denmark, Italy, Norway - DDC). When one observes, that only two countries currently apply the UDC (two others plan to use it when they implement their magnetic tape service), and only one applies a subject indexing system - namely the Preserved Context Indexing System (PRECIS) of the British Library - which is based on the concept of natural language and therefore favours multi-lingual and trans-lingual application, then one realizes that progress in achieving standardized means of subject identification, for use in an international MARC network, has been relatively slow since A. J. Walls analysed this problem in his 1977 "Study for an International Bibliographic Data Network"¹⁴.

This is an area which needs to be dealt with more intensively, especially with regard to subject indexing. In connection with this, PRECIS provides an exemplary basis on which to build: although this system was originally conceived for indexing in English, considerable research has been undertaken to determine its applicability in European and non-European languages - with remarkable success¹⁵. With a potential multi-lingual indexing system at hand, investigations have been started at the British Library as well into its feasibility as a trans-lingual indexing system - one which allows the automatic conversion of indexing terms from one language to another¹⁶. Such efforts promote substantially the concept of compatibility between national bibliographic services.

The picture of national magnetic tape services presented above is necessarily not complete since it covers only main aspects of the services. Based on data from the International Guide to MARC Databases and Services, which has a practical, informative purpose, this picture obviously does not deal with the complexities - cultural, technical, and other - which underlie the structure and contents of the services. In addition, the focus has been here on the producer-end of national magnetic tape services, not the receiver-end which concerns the actual extent and type of subscriptions made to these services, especially by other national bibliographic agencies.

However, to a significant degree, the service features chosen for review illustrate how national magnetic tape services currently stand in terms of their contribution to making the international distribution of national bibliographic machine-readable records function effectively. The features reflect the limits and the advances in efforts made until now by individual agencies to help achieve an appropriate level of compatibility between services. To the extent revealed, service plans by agencies for the near future confirm the impression that in certain areas, there clearly remains much to be accomplished in the way of standard-

ization to facilitate the international sharing of services.

This is especially necessary if one considers the role which current and planned national magnetic tape services can play in assuring that future services also promote the interests of an international MARC network while adequately fulfilling the requirements of individual countries' national bibliographic agencies. I refer especially to the capability of agencies in underrepresented regions of the world to use existing services to create their own services or initially their own national bibliographic database. We have seen from the International Guide to MARC Databases and Services that some such agencies already acquire MARC records from major record-producing agencies for these purposes. The full extent to which this reliance exists is certainly greater than can be evidenced from the Guide, and it is likely to remain an important factor in the development of services for some time. The use of foreign services inevitably poses a number of difficulties for smaller agencies: not the least is that the agencies are often confronted with foreign terminology, formats, cataloguing systems, etc. which may not correspond to their own interests and usages. They must also deal, for instance, with trying to keep up with changes and revisions in the various relevant standards and rules governing these aspects, and with communication and mailing delays caused by distances and transmittal methods between agencies. All these concerns stress the demand for standardization. But they also point to fundamental questions of communication, counsel, cooperation between national bibliographic agencies from all parts of the world, which influence the degree to which standardization can represent the interests of all agencies, and which are key to building a truly cooperative MARC network. It is absolutely essential that this human aspect be dealt with earnestly to help confront the sometimes overwhelming impersonal, material problems arising for some countries in this area.

It is not within the scope of this paper to address these concerns in more detail, nor to introduce the serious technological, financial and administrative considerations which play an important role in the development of national magnetic tape and other services - and ultimately a MARC network.¹⁷⁾ These considerations obviously have less to do with achieving service compatibility. They pertain more to the establishment of a secure operational basis at each country's national bibliographic agency for the recording and distribution of the agency's national bibliographic data in machine-readable form; as such, this basis must be in agreement with the agency's and, in extension, with the country's informational infrastructure.

Under the same aspect, the medium or media in which a national bibliographic agency decides to distribute its data, whether on magnetic tapes, online, or otherwise, must also be chosen in terms of the agency's requirements and capacities. In this paper, the distribution of bibliographic data in machine-readable form has been described in terms of services based on magnetic tapes. However, it is understood that online services are meant as well: although they differ in the technical and administrative aspects from magnetic tapes, from the point of view of standardization among services, the issues confronted with are largely the same.

It is up to both national bibliographic agencies and responsible international organizations and programmes to assure that necessary conditions are met within the next years to improve the international distribution of these services. In terms of national magnetic tape services, it is hoped that the individual and collective efforts mentioned here-above will be successfully carried through and will serve as incentive and basis for further developments. It is important to report in closing that, for its part, the IFLA International MARC Programme currently has a number of related tasks under way besides the ones already fulfilled and referred to. The International MARC Project-British Library (IMP-BL), for one, is concerning itself with the further development of UNIMARC on the basis of its experience gathered in preparing the UNIMARC Handbook: an expert from the IMP-BL is to develop a UNIMARC format for authority records and will be advised by a Joint Working Group set up by the IFLA Sections on Cataloguing and Information Technology. The International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek (IMP-DB) is involved in several tasks which should contribute to improving the informational environment for an international MARC network. In addition to commissioning the conversion of the Deutsche Bibliothek's data records from the library's exchange format (DSB 1) to UNIMARC, the IMP-DB is undertaking the following: it is pursuing the publication of its IMP Newsletter, of which the second issue is currently being printed - this newsletter represents a valuable communication means for all persons interested in learning and informing about UNIMARC activities throughout the world; in addition, the IMP-DB is developing the ground work for a feasibility study dealing with the structural and organizational problems associated with establishing an international MARC network; finally, it hopes to begin work on the second edition of the International Guide to MARC Databases and Services - the latter will update information provided on national magnetic tape services in the first edition, and will cover MARC services of inter-governmental and non-commercial international institutions.

FOOTNOTES

- 1) Overviews of currently available national magnetic tape services and of currently planned formats and services are provided in Appendices 1 and 2 respectively.
- 2) Malaysia also included in its service some foreign records from certain other European countries which it did not name.
- 3) Norway used national descriptive cataloguing rules through 1983.
- 4) Taiwan did not specify whether its Chinese descriptive cataloguing rules are based on the AACR2.
- 5) Denmark and Italy use national systems based on the Dewey Decimal Classification whereas the other agencies use the standard edition of the DDC.
- 6) It is important to note, however, that besides assigning its own subject headings, the Deutsche Bibliothek categorizes its titles within subject groups organized according to the Universal Decimal Classification system.
- 7) Appendix 2 provides an overview of these plans.
- 8) This topic is dealt with extensively in: Anderson, Dorothy, "Waiting for Technology: An Overview of Bibliographic Services in the Third World" IFLA Journal 9(4)285-294(1983).
- 9) Hopkinson, A. comp. & ed. UNIMARC Handbook. London: IFLA International Office for UBC, 1983.
- 0) "International MARC Network Committee meeting in London" IMP Newsletter No. 2, 1984.
- 1) McCallum, Sally. "UNIMARC developments at the Library of Congress" *ibid.*
- 2) "International MARC Project-Deutsche Bibliothek" *ibid.*
- 13) Although it has been found, for instance, in an international study of copyright of machine-readable bibliographic records, that a number of such arrangements include the provision that the agency initiating the service "must supply its records in MARC/UNIMARC format". See: McDonald, Dennis D., Rodger, Eleanor J., and Squires, Jeffrey L. eds. International Study of Copyright of Bibliographic Records in Machine-Readable Form. Munich: K. G. Saur, 1983. P. 69-70.
- 14) Wells, A.J. The International MARC Network: A Study for an International Bibliographic Data Network. London: IFLA International Office for UBC, 1977. See especially Section 4: "Normalisation of Subject Data".
- 5) Noteworthy has been the work done at the Deutsche Bibliothek in 1982-1983. See: PRECIS: für die Anwendung in deutschen Bibliotheken (überarbeitete und vereinfachte Form des syntaktischen Indexierungsverfahrens der British Library). Berlin: Deutsches Bibliotheksinstitut, 1984.
- 6) Metten, Rosemarie. "PRECIS als zwischensprachliches System" Nachrichten für Dokumentation 30(3)1979, p.117-122.
For an analysis of these aspects of PRECIS, see: Sørensen, Jutta. "Multilingual aspects of PRECIS" The PRECIS Index System: Principles, applications, and prospects. Ed. by Hans H. Wellisch. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1977. P. 81-97.
- 7) Two sources which deal with these considerations are: Anderson, Dorothy, op. cit.; Masill, S. W. "The background to planning for co-operative use of MARC tapes" Resource Sharing of Libraries in Developing Countries. Munich: K. G. Saur, 1979. P.234-242.

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE NAIROBI 1984

120-BIB-2-E

DIVISION : Bibliographic Control

SECTION : Bibliography

**The State of the Art of the Current
National Bibliographies of the English
Speaking Countries of Africa**

by

Beatrice Solape BANKOLE

Chief Librarian

Bibliographic Control Division

National Library of Nigeria

Lagos, Nigeria

0
1
ling 72

THE STATE OF THE ART OF THE CURRENT NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES OF AFRICA

ABSTRACT

A brief description of the development and the improvement on the current national bibliographies of the English speaking countries of Africa whose reports are available to the writer. Focus is on the improvements made in accordance with the recommendations of the Unesco International Congress on National Bibliographies, held in Paris in September 1977. Factors which contributed to the improvements are mentioned. Attention is directed to some common problems with suggested solutions in form of recommendations.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The English speaking countries of Africa whose current national bibliographies are described in this paper are:- Botswana, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The state of the art in each of the countries, except Kenya, Nigeria and Uganda (latest information on which is available to the writer up to this very moment) is based on the reports submitted by the countries during the conference of the African Standing Committee on Bibliographic Control (ASCOBIC), held in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania in August 1983 and on the information from the 2nd edition of *Commonwealth National Bibliographies*, published in 1982. As the time available to prepare this paper was very short, it was not possible to wait for replies to the questionnaires sent to the countries concerned. It is hoped that any development achieved after 1983 which is not reflected in this paper will be made available to the writer for necessary up-dating before this paper is published in the IFLA journal.

Considerations and assessments of each current national bibliography are based on the recommendations of the International Congress on National Bibliographies, held in Paris in September 1977.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

- 2.1 The objectives of the International Congress on National Bibliographies (ICNB) as stated in the preamble to the recommendations in the final report of the congress are to:-
- 2.1.1 Endorse "the concept of universal bibliographic control (UBC) as a long-term programme for the development of a world-wide system for the control and exchange of bibliographic information".
 - 2.1.2 Emphasize "the need to strengthen national bibliographic control as a prerequisite for universal bibliographic control", and
 - 2.1.3 Recognize "the importance of the national bibliography as a major instrument in ensuring national bibliographic control".

2.2 As it is evident since 1973, national bibliographies constitute a crucial and key issue in the professional programme of IFLA, especially the programme of universal bibliographic control (UBC). National bibliographic control has long been recognised as "the basis and prerequisite of UBC which is conceived as a network composed of a series of efficient and effective national units which link up at the international level"¹ The Congress therefore was not only an important landmark in the long-term programme of UBC, but also in the Unesco's NATIS programme. The congress provided opportunity to discuss common problems and gave impetus to further activities. After the Congress, many governments especially governments of the developing countries have become aware of the importance of their national bibliographies as means of ensuring the accurate and current recording of their countries intellectual output. The congress also brought into focus, certain common problems i.e. ineffective legal deposit laws, shortage of trained personnel, inadequate financial resources and the need for internationally accepted standards for bibliographic description, which require joint and universal attention. This paper tries to describe the effect and the outcome of the recommendations of the Congress on the national bibliographies of the English speaking countries in Africa mentioned above.

3. THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONSIDERED

3.1 The national bibliographies discussed in this paper are examined from the point of view of the following factors which featured prominently in the recommendations of the International Congress:-

- The establishment and the designation of the national bibliographic agency.
- The enactment of or improvement on the legal deposit law.
- Arrangement and the frequency of the printed national bibliography.
- Contents and scope of the bibliographic record
- Cataloguing standards or codes used
- Classification schemes used
- Provision of a comprehensive introduction stating specific features of the bibliography.
- The establishment of international standards devised for the book trade for the identification and control of published materials i.e. agency for the "International Standard Book Numbers" (ISBN) and the establishment of ISDS Centres (International Serials Data system).
- Development of standardised media of exchange i.e. card production and the cataloguing in publication (CIP) programmes.

4. ASSESSMENT OF THE NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 BOTSWANA

- 4.1.1 Bibliographic control activities are very much alive and developing in Botswana. The *National Bibliography of Botswana* (NABOB) is published three times a year; the third issue is cumulative. The basis for the production of the NABOB is the "Botswana National Library Service Act of 1967". In addition Botswana has three other legal deposit acts, namely, National Archives Act, 1978; Anthropological Research Act, and the Copyright Act. The national bibliography contains monographs, serials and government publications published in Botswana. The entries are arranged in classified sequence by the 18th edition of *Dewey Decimal Classification*, with an expansion for Botswana. Cataloguing is in accordance with the second edition of the Anglo-American Rules (AACR2). Special features of the national bibliography include an alphabetical index of authors, titles and series, and an alphabetical list of publishers. Other notable bibliographic activities are the compilation of "union catalogues" subject and special bibliographies, and organization of seminars on bibliographic development. A seminar held in January 1980, attended by delegates from Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana, reviewed the existing legal deposit legislations and made recommendations for their effective implementation. The future of an effective bibliographic control in Botswana seems very bright. Efforts are now directed towards solving the problems of lack of primary bibliographic tools which will provide information on the type of materials published, "where and how they can be obtained"²

4.2 THE GAMBIA

- 4.2.1 The *National Bibliography of The Gambia* is an important example of a direct result of the recommendations of the International Congress and the subsequent efforts of the African Standing Committee on Bibliographic Control (ASCOBIC). Although The Gambia has had a legal deposit provision since 1976, derived from the *Library Board Act*, there was no indication of the production of a national bibliography until 1980. The *National Bibliography of The Gambia* is published twice a year, the second issue is the annual cumulation. However, in the preface to the 1982 cumulative edition, it is stated that "*The Gambia National Bibliography* will now be issued annually". The bibliography includes works by and about The Gambia and Gambians purchased/deposited at the National Library. The classes of publications excluded are also stated, i.e. gazettes, acts, bills and parliamentary debates, serials except the first issue and annual reports except the first issue. Arrangement is in classified sequence according to the main classes of the 18th edition of *Dewey Decimal Classification* (DDC) with an alphabetical index of authors, editors, titles and series. The cataloguing follows the AACR2 and the *ISBD(M)* and (S). The entries do not include subject analysis. The descriptive data which include the legal deposit numbers, stop either at the physical description or the notes area. Prominent among the bibliographic activities are the organization of workshops and seminars "to help Gambians involved in the documentation of materials to prepare authoritative records which will follow international standards..."³. Standardization and uniformity in bibliographic description are the primary objectives of the National Library. The main problems experienced are lack of cooperation from the publishers, refusal to deposit the stipulated number of copies financial

4.3 GHANA

- 4.3.1 *Ghana National Bibliography* has been in existence since 1965. It is compiled by the Research Library on African Affairs, Ghana Library Board. It enjoys the legal deposit backing of "the Book and Newspaper Registration Act of 1961". The bibliography is produced regularly bi-monthly in cyclostyled form with annual printed cumulations. The annual cumulations have however been delayed for about five years because of shortage of printing materials, i.e. plates and paper. The scope of the bibliography embraces works published in Ghana, and works about Ghana and by Ghanaian published abroad. The contents include "books, pamphlets, official publications, university theses, maps, atlases, unpublished materials, works in Ghana languages, new serials, and periodical articles". Arrangement of the entries is alphabetical by Author, under broad subject headings, with an author index. Cataloguing still follows the first edition of AACR (British text) and ISBD (M) and ISBD(S). A national seminar on AACR2 was planned for the end of 1983. Subject headings are provided with the *Library of Congress subject headings*. Special features of the bibliography are the list of periodical abbreviations; list of Ghanaian publishers; and the indication of materials published abroad by asterisks since 1977. Work is progressing on the ten-year cumulation, 1965 - 1975 of the *Ghana National Bibliography*. Other bibliographies nearing completion are the *Union list of Serials in African Libraries* and *Inventory of Ghana music*. It is remarkable that the Research Library has fully assumed the role of a national bibliographic agency and has succeeded in establishing "the Ghanaian ISBN Agency"⁴ which had registered fifty six (56) publishers by January 1982. Although all the major and medium publishing houses have been fully integrated in the system, the small government departments are yet to be registered. The Ghanaian National ISDS Centre, established in 1981 has prepared a list of Ghanaian newspapers and periodicals for the allocation of the ISSN. Because of the depression in the printing industry, the Centre is actively engaged in retrospective allocation of ISSN. It is noteworthy that the Centre has been able to fulfil its financial obligation to the ISDS International Centre in Paris up to 1983, despite the problem of foreign exchange. Plans are also progressing on the development of cataloguing in Publication (CIP) programme in Ghana. The sale of printed catalogue cards for Ghanaian imprint is being proposed for the future. Shortage of personnel due to staff turnover, seems to be the most outstanding problem.

4.4. KENYA

- 4.4.1 Although there has been a legal deposit law (chapter III) of the *Laws of Kenya* i.e. *The Books and Newspapers Ordinance of 1962*, in Kenya for over two decades, the responsibility for the production of the national bibliography was not assigned to any library. During a seminar organised by the Cataloguing and Indexing Sub-Committee of the Kenya Library Association in 1978, the need for a bibliographic agency for Kenya was discussed. Consequently in September 1980, the National Reference and Bibliographic Department of Kenya National Library Service was designated the national bibliographic agency, which is now responsible for the production of the *Kenya National Bibliography*, the first issue of which was to have been

published in 1982. The current bibliography was initially conceived to be published annually, with quarterly issues commencing from 1983. Pre-1980 materials will be published in 10-year cumulations as retrospective bibliographies, starting from 1979 backwards. The programme for the retrospective bibliography was scheduled to start in 1984. The scope and contents of the bibliography seem comprehensive, consisting of monographs, annual reports, research reports, monographic series, government publications, maps, films, and other non-book materials, i.e. tapes, and recorded music, theses, works in braille, materials about Kenya and by Kenyans published abroad and publications by intergovernmental and international non-governmental organisations which "substantially" relate to Kenya. Arrangement is in classified sequence according to the 19th edition of *DDC*, with an author, title and series index. The Cataloguing practices are based on *AACR2*. Special features include a list of titles of periodical cessations; and a list of publishers. The *KNB* as a new venture has the advantage of learning from the experiences of older national bibliographies.

4.5 LESOTHO

- 4.5.1 There was no information about the production of a current national bibliography in Lesotho.

4.6 MALAWI

- 4.6.1 The first steps in the development of an effective bibliographic control in Malawi date back to almost four decades with the passing of the *Printed Publications Act of 1947*. The 1947 act conferred legal deposit rights on the "Central African Archives" in Salisbury, which served the former territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. After the territories had undergone changes in name and composition, a separate National Archives was established in Somba to serve the independent state of Malawi in 1963. The lists of publications deposited in the Library of the National Archives were first issued in mimeograph form in 1965 and 1966. The first issue with the title *Malawi National Bibliography (MNB)* was produced in letter press, in 1967. The *(MNB)* is published annually with occasional biennial or triennial editions. The contents consist of books, pamphlets, annuals and first issues of serials, which are deposited in the Library of the National Archives under the "*Printed Publications Act*". The national bibliography does not include maps and non-print materials, because the legal deposit legislation does not cover such works. Arrangement of the entries is in alphabetical order under the main subject Classes of *DDC*. An author/title index has been provided with a list of the main publishing houses in Malawi and a list of current serial titles, since 1975. Cataloguing practices follow the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*. The *AACR2* was adopted in 1982. Although the book trade in Malawi is still in its infancy, it is remarkable that little or no problem is encountered in obtaining the publications of commercial publishers and the government printer. However with the decentralization of government publishing, it is

becoming difficult to keep track of the output of the numerous government departments and agencies. In order to ensure a more comprehensive national bibliography in Malawi, "a draft new legislation to replace the existing *Printed Publications Act* has been submitted" to the appropriate government agency for approval. The new legislation when enacted, will embrace all forms of publication, i.e. maps, microforms and other non-book materials, which hitherto have not been deposited in the national archives. Malawi has not yet established agencies for the allocation of the *ISBN* and *ISSN*. The major problems hampering the progress of an effective bibliographic control activities are "shortage of trained manpower" and inadequate financial resources.

4.7. MAURITIUS

- 4.7.1 *Bibliography of Mauritius*, with supplement in *Annual Report of the Archives Department*, dates back to 1955. It is compiled annually by the Archives Department with the backing of the *Archives Ordinance no. 71 of 1952*. It includes all publications issued in Mauritius and publications of Mauritian interest published abroad. In addition to books, maps, newspapers and periodicals, it also includes articles in periodicals and newspapers. The entries are arranged alphabetically in five sections, i.e. private publications issued in Mauritius; periodicals, newspapers and serials; government and semi-official publications, arranged by the issuing body; publications of Mauritian interest published abroad; and plans, maps and charts arranged alphabetically by districts. There is no index. Cataloguing data, (no indication of which codes followed), consist of the author, title, place, publisher data, pagination and size. Subject headings are not provided. The Mauritius Archives Department also publishes quarterly in the government gazette a *Memorandum of Books Printed in Mauritius and Registered in the Archives Office*, under the Archives Ordinance No. 71 of 1952.

4.8 NIGERIA

- 4.8.1 The existence of the *National Bibliography of Nigeria*, formerly *Nigerian Publications*, dates back to 1950, when the then University College of Ibadan, started the compilation under the *Publications Ordinance of 1950*. The national bibliography was produced by the University College, Ibadan for two decades, 1950 to 1970. A change of hand was effected in 1970, when the *National Library Decree, No. 29 of 1970* was promulgated. This decree abrogated the *Publications Ordinance of 1950* and assigned the National Library of Nigeria, which was founded in November 1964, the functions of collecting the legal deposit materials and compiling the *National bibliography of Nigeria (NBN)*. The *National Library Decree, 1970* is very comprehensive, as it has not only obliterated the deficiencies of the 1950 Publications Ordinance, it also defines all the essential elements such as the type of materials to be deposited, the depositors and number of copies of materials to be deposited by the various categories of publishers. It specifically assigns responsibility for deposit and deposited materials; it names the receiving agency as well as the conserving agency and prescribes what should be done with materials received. The *NBN* is published monthly with two cumulations i.e. half-year cumulation (January to June) and an annual cumulation (January to December). The

monthly issues of the *NBN* are produced regularly; the latest issue being the July 1984 issue. There is however a delay in the printing of the annual cumulations. Both the 1982 and the 1983 annual cumulations are now with the Press. The scope of the bibliography covers works published in Nigeria and deposited in accordance with the National Library Decree, 1970, and works by Nigerians and about Nigeria published abroad and acquired or received by the National Library. The contents comprise book trade and non-book trade materials, pamphlets, official publications, maps, new serial titles, first issues of periodicals and newspapers. The arrangement of the entries before 1976 was in alphabetical order in six sections:- Works in English language; government publications; works in French language; works in Nigerian languages; Nigerians published outside the country; and Nigerian periodicals and newspapers. Since 1976, arrangement is in three sections: the classified subject section arranged by the latest edition of *DDC*; the Author, Title and series Index Section; and the Subject Index Section; both arranged in alphabetical sequence. Cataloguing practices follow the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 1967 up to 1981 and *AACR2*, 1978, since 1982, with the relevant texts of the *ISBDs*. All works listed are classified by the current editions of both the *Library of Congress* and the *Dewey Decimal Classification Schemes*. In addition, a local classification scheme, designed by the National Library, is used for government publications. The full bibliographic data provided for the entries include the *ISBN* since 1974 and the *ISSN* since 1976. The legal deposit number is recorded at the bottom right hand corner of each entry. Entries for materials published abroad are indicated with asterisks as they have no legal deposit numbers. Special features of the bibliography include list of publishers; new serial titles; book production statistics; text of the legal deposit provision (Section 4) of the National Library Decree, 1970, and outlines of *LC* and *DDC Classification Schemes*.

4.8.2 Establishment of International Standards for Book Production i.e. ISBN, ISSN and CIP

4.8.2.1 *The Nigerian ISBN Agency* was established in 1974 and it has so far registered about three hundred and seventy six (376) publishers. The percentage of entries in the *NBN* with *ISBN* has increased to about 45% in 1982. *The Nigerian ISBN Index*; a list of titles published in Nigeria with their respective *ISBNs* is published by the Agency.

4.8.2.2 *The Nigerian National Serials Data Centre* was established in 1976 and it has registered a total of one thousand nine hundred and seventy (1,970) titles as at July 1984. The Centre also publishes the *Nigerian File to ISSN*: an annual publication listing all serials registered in the year arranged in *ISSN* order with *Title Index*. Ten Nigerian daily newspapers also carry *ISSN* on their imprint pages regularly.

4.8.2.3 *The Nigerian CIP Programme* was launched at the Headquarters of the Nigerian Publishers Association in May 1983. So far about ten publishers have participated. The current slump in the book industry is also affecting the growth of the CIP Programme. Other bibliographic control activities

include the organisation of national seminars and workshops on Cataloguing and Classification for the introduction of international standards and establishment of uniform practice for bibliographic records. The *National Union Catalogue* (NUC) to which over sixty (60) major Nigerian libraries contribute, and which contains cards for almost a million titles is now ready for conversion into microfiche. Once the microfiche edition is completed duplicates will be made available to the participating libraries thus facilitating the programme of inter-lending in Nigeria. It is also remarkable that the National Library participates actively in programmes aimed at promoting the book industry in Nigeria. For example, the staff of the National Library played a major role in the "first Nigerian Congress on Books" held in April 1983; and participated in the Book Convention, organized for the different organs of the book industry, held recently in June 1984. These programmes are aimed at making Nigeria self-sufficient in book production. No opportunity is lost in taking advantage of any gathering of the members involved in the book industry to advertise such programmes as *ISBN*, *ISSN* and *CIP*. Efforts so far made in the area of bibliographic control seem to be yielding good fruits. Most publishers and other agents in the book industry have become more aware of their legal deposit obligation and responsibility to the national bibliographic agency. Other national bibliographic control activities include the indexing of Nigerian Newspapers and periodicals. There is generally a feeling of mutual understanding and cooperation between the National Library and the publishers, as agents and partners in the development of the book industry and of the achievement of an effective and successful national bibliographic control in Nigeria. The *National Bibliography of Nigeria* has been developed for over three decades. During the thirty-four (34) years, it has evolved such a promising growth that has ensured a healthy life. It is therefore gratifying to say (as it has been said before) that the present status of the *NBN*, both in the quality of the descriptions and the arrangement of the entries, meets the recommendations of the international Congress on National Bibliographies".

4.8.3

Nevertheless, the National Library of Nigeria still encounters problems with the acquisition of the legal deposit materials. With the absence of a book trade journal, it is not easy to ascertain the percentage of the total publishing output which are recorded in the *NBN*. Because of problems of communication and shortage of staff, (an extensive country like Nigeria requires a large contingent of staff to enforce the legal deposit provisions) it is likely that about half of what is published is not received. Therefore the achievement of a comprehensive coverage of the national imprint is a major objective for the 1980's. It is remarkable that although most of what is published is not received, there has been no incidence of litigation. This is because persuasion and personal contacts have helped to convince the most reluctant publishers to deposit their publications. Developments in the future will be directed in the areas of the use of computers, and the exploration of mediums and channels for the exchange and sharing of information at international levels.

4.9 SIERRA LEONE

4.9.1

Sierra Leone Publications; a list of books and pamphlets in English received by the Sierra Leone Library Board, under the *Publications' Amendment Act, 1962*, is published annually. Its scope is limited to books published in Sierra Leone, comprising book trade and non-book trade materials, books, pamphlets, official publications and periodicals. The entries are arranged in classified order

5868- 60

by the 18th edition of DDC. The cataloguing follows the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*. A seminar on AACR2 was planned for 1983, after which the new AACR would have been applied to the entries in the *Sierra Leone Publications (SLP)*. As an annual publication, the 1982 edition was reported to be in progress in August 1983. In addition to the SLP, a list of new acquisitions (contained in *African research bulletin*, 1971/74) - is published quarterly by the University Library, Sierra Leone. The scope of the entries include materials on Sierra Leone published abroad. Although the publishing output in Sierra Leone is small, the Sierra Leone Library Board succeeds in collecting almost every title published through personal contacts and periodic visits to printers⁸.

- 4.9.2 Despite the problems posed by inadequate financial and personnel resources, the Sierra Leone Library Board manages to organise seminars and workshops for the encouragement of creative writing and publishing for children. Future developments of bibliographic control activities in Sierra Leone will depend on the outcome of a one-man commission set up by Unesco "to evaluate the present state of library services" and "prepare a long term plan for a nation-wide development of library services in Sierra Leone"⁹.

4.10 SWAZILAND

- 4.10.1 The *Swaziland National Bibliography*, available in editions 1973 - 1976 and 1977 with current information, is compiled by D.R. Steinhauer, Librarian of the University College of Swaziland. The scope covers official and semi-official publications issued in Swaziland and abroad. The contents include booktrade materials, official publications, periodicals, atlases, foreign publications in Swaziland, theses, dissertations, periodical articles, newspaper articles on Swaziland, conference papers and law reports. The bibliography which appears at irregular intervals, is arranged in classified sequence by DDC with an Author/Title Index. The bibliography also includes the following special features:-

'The Copyright (Amendment) order 1978';¹⁰

Swaziland Legislation, 1977;

Research in Progress and future publications;

List of publishers, and structure of Swaziland government.

4.11 TANZANIA

- 4.11.1 *Tanzania National Bibliography*, formerly *Printed in Tanzania*, 1969-1973, is a list of publications printed in Mainland Tanzania and deposited with the Legal Deposit Libraries in the country. It was published annually by Tanzania Library Services Board in Dar es Salaam. Starting from 1983, the bibliography has been appearing monthly with annual cumulations. As reported in August 1983, the monthly issues from January to April were already produced. The bibliography includes works published in the country, namely, book-trade and non-book trade materials, pamphlets, official publications, theses and dissertations, maps, atlases and first issues of periodicals.

It does not include articles of ephemera, plans, art prints, microfilms and audio-visual materials. Arrangement of the entries is in classified sequence according to the 18th edition of DDC. The cataloguing follows *International Standards for Bibliographic Description*, (ISBDs) and the AACR2 since 1983. Following the report of a "Working Party" set up in 1981, a National Bibliographic Agency was established in February 1983 by the Tanzania Library Services Board. The agency, now collects the legal deposit materials, provides full bibliographic descriptions, and produces the current national bibliography. Six months after its inception, the agency collected about six hundred (600) titles of national documents¹¹ through the "National Documents gathering Programme" which was set up in order to ensure a "total collection of the national literary output". In addition to the use of the international standards for bibliographic description mentioned above, the national bibliographic agency is interested in the development of a "Common Communication Format" (CCF) by Unesco and will consider how such standard can be incorporated into its manual for bibliographic description. Efforts will also be made to ensure that the present manual procedures will be hospitable to modern technological developments.

4.11.2 International Standards for Book Production

4.11.2.1 ISBN Agency

4.11.2.1.1. The Tanzania National Bibliographic Agency has also established the *Tanzania ISBN Agency*, which by August 1983 had registered twenty six (26) publishers for ISBN. A manual of *ISBN in Tanzania* has been prepared and distributed to publishers.

4.11.2.2 ISDS

4.11.2.2.1 Through the International Serials Data System, about sixty (60) serial titles published in Tanzania have been identified, registered and assigned ISSN. Tanzania bibliographic agency also maintains a system of multiple access points to the national collection in preparation for a National Bibliographic Data Base. With the assistance of Unesco, the Tanzania Library Association in collaboration with the National Bibliographic Agency has successfully held national seminars on AACR2 and on the use of computers in bibliographic description. It is remarkable that the Tanzania National Bibliographic Agency is meeting up the challenges of directing the programmes of a national bibliographic control with great zeal and determination. Within a few years of its reorganisation it has successfully developed and established the necessary organs for an effective national bibliographic control which is an important prerequisite for UBC.

4.12 UGANDA

4.12.1. *Uganda Bibliography* was formerly produced as a section of the *Makerere University College Library Bulletin and Accession List* from

1965. The first issue appeared in the *Library Bulletin and Accession List*, no. 55 Jan/Feb., 1965. The bibliography included materials received under the legal deposit law and other books about Uganda published abroad. The bibliography is arranged in three sections:

- Official publications; central government publications alphabetically by name of government departments, state corporations, local government'.
- Legal deposits - booktrade, non-book trade conference proceedings.
- Theses.

There is no indication of the cataloguing system used; but the bibliographic data include, author, title, place, publisher, data with annotation. Unfortunately the Bulletin was suspended in 1976 and consequently the publication of the national bibliography was stopped due to lack of funds. Two legal deposit acts are currently operative in Uganda namely, the "Makerere University College (Deposit Library Act) of March 1958" and the "Deposit Library and Documentation Centre Act of October 1969"¹². Through these legal deposits acts, the endowed institutions have tried to compile or index books or periodicals published in Uganda. The *East African Medical Bibliography* was published monthly by the Library of Makerere Medical School, but due to economic and political problems the bibliography was also suspended. The East African School of Librarianship (EASL) has contributed immensely to bibliographical activities in Uganda through the compilation of different bibliographies - i.e. *Bibliographies for On-going Projects*, *General bibliographies on Africa*, *Bibliographies on Personalities*, *Bibliographies on Library and Information Science*, *Newspaper Indexes* and *Bibliographies of Bibliographies*. So far the legal deposit libraries have not succeeded in developing an effective national bibliographic control because of their inability to produce the national bibliography regularly. The EASL has therefore decided to take up the responsibility for compiling and publishing the current *National Bibliography of Uganda* with the cooperation of the legal deposit libraries. There is no doubt that the foundation for an effective national bibliographic control has been laid through the promulgation of the existing legal deposit legislations. One hopes that as the economic situation improves, and the political life becomes more stable, greater attention will be directed towards the regular publication of *Uganda National Bibliography*.

4.13 ZAMBIA

- 4.13.1 The *National Bibliography of Zambia* is published annually by the National Archives of Zambia starting from 1972. The scope of the national bibliography is limited to publications deposited in the National Archives under the "Printed Publications Act Cap. 265 of the 1972 edition of the laws of Zambia". The bibliography does not include books published outside the country. Materials listed include book trade and non-book trade materials, pamphlets, first issues of

periodicals, government publications excluding acts, bills, parliamentary debates and gazettes. The entries are arranged in classified sequence according to DDC, with an alphabetical author and title index. Cataloguing practices follow the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*. Special features of the bibliography are "outline of the classification" (DDC) and "list of Zambian publishers".

- 4.13.2 The development of bibliographic control activities has not progressed much in Zambia because of the problems of shortage of space, of acquisition of Zambian materials both at home and abroad, and the resignation of staff who are seeking "greener pasture" 13.

4.14 ZIMBABWE

- 4.14.1 *Zimbabwe National Bibliography* (ZNB), is published annually from 1979. It was formerly called *List of Publications Deposited in the Library of the National Archives* from 1961 to 1966; and also *Rhodesia National Bibliography*, from 1967 to 1978. The current legislation controlling legal deposit obligations in Zimbabwe is the *Printed Publications Act* of 1975, which stipulates the deposit of a "best copy"¹⁴ of all types of published materials including maps, charts or tables. Efforts are being made to amend and revise the *Printed Publications Act* in accordance with the *Unesco Guidelines for Legal Deposit Legislation*, especially with regards to increase in the number to be deposited, the inclusion of non-book materials and of the publications by parliament. The ZNB is arranged in four sections:- (a) the main section consisting of main entries arranged in classified sequence according to the DDC; (b) ceased periodicals section which contains entries of serials which have either ceased publication or have changed titles; (c) an index of authors, titles, series and editors, (d) a list of new serial titles. The bibliography also includes a directory of Zimbabwean publishers. Subject index is not provided. The cataloguing follows the AACR2 since 1981. The ISAD format and punctuation signs were adopted in 1974. The entries in the 1982 edition were fully classified with specific classification number.

4.14.2 International Standards for Book Numbering

- 4.14.2.1 The Zimbabwean ISBN Agency was established in 1973 and was grouped with the "English speaking Group O to 1"¹⁵. In 1974 ten (10) publishers were registered and by 1982 the number increased to eighteen (18). It is remarkable that some of the ISBNs were assigned to some publications after they have been published. Some publishers felt reluctant to get the ISBN because of the required payment of \$1 per ISBN. However some publishers have their publications assigned ISBN by the Agency after publication. Some publishing houses which have no computers are not very enthusiastic about the allocation of ISBN to their publications. However the efforts in the area of national bibliographic control in Zimbabwe gained more impetus with the attainment of independence. There is now an increasing cooperation between the National Archives, which performs the role of the national bibliographic agency, and the publishers, especially since the introduction of the ISBN. Such cooperation has been a blessing on the production of the ZNB and the progress of bibliographic control in Zimbabwe.

5. FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE STRIKING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

- 5.1 Following the recommendations of the International Congress, Unesco and IFLA/UBC Office began to sponsor a series of regional and sub-regional seminars on bibliographic control in Africa. The first of such seminars was held in Lagos, Nigeria in January/February, 1978. It was during the Lagos Seminar in which 17 African countries participated that the resolution to inaugurate the African Standing Conference on Bibliographic Control (ASCOBIC) was muted, and *Afrbiblios*: official journal of the ASCOBIC was inaugurated. Since 1978, three other seminars have been held on bibliographic control i.e. focusing attention on the developments of national bibliographies; the study and the implementation of international standards such as *ISBD, ISBN and ISSN*; encouragement of legal deposit legislations where they did not exist, and the improvement of the existing laws. These subsequent seminars were held in Dakar, Senegal in 1979; in Banjul, The Gambia in 1981 and in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in 1983. The developments and the achievements in national bibliographic control activities recorded under each of the countries above, have been largely due to the assistance of Unesco and the IFLA/UBC Office through the organisation of ASCOBIC seminars. Unesco and other international or national bodies have sponsored seminars at national or local levels on the use of the standards for bibliographic description. In terms of the levels of development and the standards of improvement and progress made on the national bibliographies, one can award a very good pass mark of about 75% when one considers these bibliographies as a whole in relation to universal bibliographic control in the African Sub-Region.

6. GENERAL ASSESSMENT AND REMARKS

- 6.1 By 1977 eight of the national bibliographies were produced and published regularly, while five have since been partially or fully developed. For example in terms of reorganization or resuscitation, the *National Bibliography of The Gambia*; *Kenya National Bibliography*; *Swaziland National Bibliography*; *Tanzania National Bibliography* and *Zimbabwe National Bibliography*, can be described as new. It is remarkable that all the fourteen countries considered in this paper, except Lesotho now have current national bibliographies. The frequency of the bibliographies varies from annually to quarterly and monthly. Seven of the bibliographies are published annually, one quarterly, two monthly, one irregularly, one bi-monthly and one every three times a year. All except two follow the *Anglo-American Cataloguing* rules either the first edition 1967 or the second edition 1978. All the bibliographies are also produced through the provisions of legal deposit legislation. While most of the legislations have been revised or brought up to-date, a few are being considered for revision or amendment. Most of the bibliographies are arranged in classified sequence with the main classes of *DDC*. Only one or two have introduced the break-down into narrower subject sub-divisions such as Economics, Education, Medicine, Agriculture, etc. instead of general headings like Social Sciences or Applied Sciences. While it is remarkable that all the current national bibliographies provided alphabetical author, title and series indexes, only one is providing subject index in addition. Four national bibliographic agencies have established at least one or all of the international standards for book numbering, i.e. *ISBN* and *ISSN*. Only one country has established a CIP Programme. None of the bibliographic agencies are yet providing printed catalogue cards for the entries of the national bibliography, for sale or exchanges. The prospect for the successful implementation of the card service is however very doubtful considering the ever increasing problems of obtaining plain catalogue cards. Moreover with regards to the perennial problems of shortage of

funds and trained human resources, all the bibliographic agencies without exception experience these constraints in varying degrees.

- 6.2 However, one gets a feeling of satisfaction as one reads through the various reports on bibliographical activities in the different countries, that there is a general determination and enthusiasm on the part of the national bibliographic agencies to collect, record, describe and make available to users comprehensive records of their national imprints. It is now fully realised that no body else but the nationals of each country can successfully accomplish the objectives of bibliographic control of the country (see appendix for a tabular representation of the state of the art of each of the current national bibliographies).

7. RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS

7.1 Legal Deposit

Countries which are considering or undertaking revision or amendments of their legal deposit legislations are advised to study and follow the *Unesco Guidelines for Legal Deposit Legislations*.

7.2 Contents of the Bibliographies

- 7.2.1 Materials in all the languages and scripts (if applicable) should be included in the national bibliographies. Efforts should be made to collect all types of material - microforms, tapes, records, films, etc. which are not generally collected now, and they should be included in the national bibliography.

7.3 Presentation and Frequency of the Printed National Bibliographies

- 7.3.1 Efforts should be made to produce the printed national bibliography monthly or at least quarterly (where the publishing output is big enough) with annual cumulations.

7.4 Arrangement of the Entries

- 7.4.1 It is not enough to arrange the entries in classified sequence under the main classes of DDC. The subjects should be broken down into narrower sub-divisions which will make it possible to group the publications, under specific subjects like "History", "Economics", "Physics", "Chemistry", "International Law", "Adult Education", "General Management", "Hausa Literature" etc, at least in the annual cumulations, provided there are enough entries to justify such arrangement.

7.5 Provision of Full Bibliographic Data

- 7.5.1 Full and comprehensive bibliographic data should be given to each entry with detailed subject analysis or headings.

7.6 Format for the Exchange of the Records

- 7.6.1 Where catalogue cards are still used, the national bibliographic agency should explore the possibility of producing multiple copies of the catalogue cards for the contents of the national bibliography and make them available for sale. In view of the trends towards microfiche, consideration should be given to the adoption of this format, as soon as practicable.

7.7 Establishment of International Standards

- 7.7.1 International standards such as the *ISBN*, *ISSN* and the *CIP* are effective tools for bibliographic control. National bibliographic agencies, which are capable of maintaining the programmes should endeavour to establish them. Consideration should be given to co-operative ventures in these areas among smaller congruous countries.

7.8 Exchange of National Bibliographies

- 7.8.1 A system of exchanging copies of national bibliographies among the English speaking countries should be considered in order to facilitate understanding and familiarisation with the practices of each national bibliographic agency.

7.9 Development of National Authority Files

- 7.9.1 Name Authority files - personal and corporate, should be maintained for national authors, in accordance with international guidelines.

10. CONCLUSION

- 10.1 It is hoped that this description of the present status of the current national bibliographies of the English speaking countries of Africa will achieve the objective of directing attention to the gaps and defects in the bibliographies which must be filled and rectified before the year 1987, a decade after the historic International Congress on National Bibliographies.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 11.1 I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the colleagues and organisations who assisted me in the preparation of this paper:-

The editor of *Afrbiblios*, Mr. A. Olu, Olafioye, who kindly made the reports of the 1983 ASCOBIC Meeting in Tanzania, available to me. I found the reports very useful and informative.

75

The IFLA/UBC International Office, London which sent a complimentary copy of the second edition of *Commonwealth National Bibliographies (CNB) 1982* to me when the new edition was published. If I did not have a copy of the *CNB* readily on hand, it could have been impossible to request for it and receive it in time for this paper. The data contained in the *CNB* were generally up to date and useful.

The colleagues from Kenya and Uganda who responded quickly to my questionnaire on this paper. I refer to Mr. Francis W. Ochoi and Mr. S. A. H. Abidi from Kenya and Uganda respectively.

Finally I am grateful to the Management of the National Library of Nigeria for granting me permission to write the paper and for their encouragement in the process.

REFERENCES

1. Address delivered during the International Congress on National Bibliographies, 1977 by Mr. P. Kirkegaard, the then President of IFLA.
2. *Bibliographic Control Developments in Botswana*, by B. Garebakwena (ASCOBIC, 1983)
3. *Bibliographical Activities in the Gambia*, by the Chief Librarian S.P.C. Njie (ASCOBIC, 1983)
4. *Country Report - Ghana*, by A.N. Debeer (ASCOBIC, 1983)
5. *Bibliographic Control in Kenya*, by Francis W. Ochola (ASCOBIC 1983)
6. *Report on Bibliographic Control in Malawi*, by D.D. Najira (ASCOBIC, 1983)
7. *Report of the Bibliographic Activities of the National Library of Nigeria*, by B. S. Bankole (ASCOBIC 1983)
8. *Sierra Leone: Country Report*, by Maritain Lisk (ASCOBIC, 1983)
9. Same as 8
10. *Report on Tanzania to ASCOBIC*, by T.E. Mlali (ASCOBIC, 1983)
11. *Bibliographical Activities in Uganda*, by S. A. H. Abidi
12. *Report on the Current Bibliographic Control Development in Zambia*, by H.K. Nyendwa (ASCOBIC, 1983)
13. Same as 12
14. *Zimbabwe Country Report on Bibliographic Control Activities*, by R. Molam (ASCOBIC, 1983)
14. Same as 14

*As indicated, most of the references are reports delivered during the ASCOBIC Meeting in Dar es Salaam, in 1983. Current reports and developments in National Bibliographic Agencies in Africa are always published in *AFRIBIBLIOS*, the official journal of the African Standing Conference on Bibliographic Control (ASCOBIC). Information on ASCOBIC can be obtained from:

1. Salion Mbaye,
The Executive Secretary ASCOBIC,
c/o Archives du Senegal,
Immeuble Administratif,
Avenue Roume,
Dakar,
Senegal.
2. A. Olu. Olafioye,
Editor, *Afrbiblios*
c/o National Library of Nigeria,
P.M.B. 12626, Lagos,
Nigeria.

APPENDIX

TABULAR REPRESENTATION OF THE STATE OF THE ART OF NATIVITY

BIBLIOGRAPHIES IN THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES OF AFRICA

COUNTRIES	NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES	LEGAL DEPOSIT PROVISIONS	COMPILER	CONTENTS	ARRANGEMENT	FREQUENCY	CATALOGUING CODES	INDEXES	ISSN AGENCY	ISDS	GP	LATEST EDITION
Botswana	National Bibliography of Botswana	Sec. 10, National Library Services Act of 1967	Botswana National Library	Monographs, serials, govt. pubns.	Classified	Bi-annual cum. (3rd issue)	AACR3	Author Title Series				
The Gambia	National Bibliography of The Gambia	Gambia Library Board Act no. 31 of 1970	National Library of The Gambia	Monographs, serials, govt. pubns. (excluding govt. art. etc.)	Classified	Annual	AMVE 1967 (2nd issue) ISBN(5)	Author Title Series Editor				1962
Ghana	Ghana National Bibliography	Books & Newspaper Registration Act of 1961	Research Library on African Affairs, Ghana Library Board	Monographs, serials, govt. pubns, maps, theses, per. art., etc.	Classified	bi-monthly or annual cum.	AMVE 1967 (2nd issue) ISBN(5)	Author	Estab. 1962	Estab. 1961	in progress	1967, cum. (1965-75) in progress
Kenya	Kenya National Bibliography	Books & Newspaper Ordinance of 1962	National Archives & Bibliographic Dept. Kenya National Library Services	Monographs, serials, govt. pubns, maps, non-books, theses, etc.	Classified	Annual	AACR3	Author Title Series				1962 10 yrs. cum. in progress
Lesotho	no information available											
Malawi	Malawi National Bibliography	Printed Publications Act of 1947	National Archives of Malawi	Monographs, serials	Classified	Annual	AACR3	Author Title				
Mauritius	Bibliography of Mauritius	Archives Ordinance no. 71 of 1952	Archives Dept.	Monographs, serials, govt. pubns, maps, per. art.	Alphabetical in 3 sections	Annual						
Nigeria	National Bibliography of Nigeria	National Library Act no. 29 of 1970	National Library Of Nigeria	Monographs, serials, govt. pubns, maps, theses, manuscripts.	Classified	monthly w/half-year and annual cum.	AACR3 ISBN(5)	Author Title Series Subject	Estab. 1974	Estab. 1976	launched May 1983	July 1984 1982 & 1983 annual cum. in progress
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone Publications	Publications Amendment Act (1962)	Sierra Leone Library Board	Monographs, serials, govt. pubns.	Classified	Annual	AACR 1967					1962 in progress
Swaziland	Swaziland National Bibliography		D.E. Soshkane	Monographs, serials, theses, albums, per. art., etc.	Classified	Irregular	AACR 1967	Author Title				
Tanzania	Tanzania National Bibliography	Deposit of Books Order 1968	Tanzania National Bibliographic Agency, Tanzania Library Services Board	Monographs, serials, govt. pubns, maps, theses	Classified	monthly w/annual cum.	AACR3 ISBN(5)		Estab. 1974	Estab. 1974		Jan-Apr. 1983
Uganda	Uganda Bibliography	Makindu University College (Depository) Library Act 1968	Makindu University Library	Monographs, govt. pubns, theses	Alphabetical in 3 sections	Quarterly						1976
Zambia	National Bibliography of Zambia	Printed Publications Ordinance of the 1972 ed. of the Laws of Zambia	National Archives of Zambia	Monographs, serials, govt. pubns, (excluding govt. art., etc.)	Classified	Annual	AACR 1967	Author Title				